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Tower Views

by Clearway

A World as We Make It

Elusive Thing, War Guilt

Collectivism's New Title

¶ Geneva—Harold Butler, former director of the International Labor Office, asserts in an annual report that factors are all favorable for a resumption of industrial activity throughout the world . . . (we introduce the joker) . . . provided confidence is restored and war threats erased. • Yes, we may depend upon it: the potentialities of peace, prosperity, progress are always with us—provided we utilize them.

¶ Flash! Extra!—"The first instance of big business being helped by Congress," is the discovery reported by Senator Holt, Democratic West Virginian. He claims it is found in a provision in the pending "relief" bill which permits the training of household servants under WPA auspices. Senator Holt, opposing, declared not without dissimulation: "The Government will train maids so they won't spill soup down the backs of tired business men." • Tsh, Tsh! Why borrow trouble? The soup would probably be cold, anyway.

¶ France—One hears it widely asserted that America proposes to keep its skirts free from another European war? Listen: The French Chamber of Deputies Air Committee discloses, through its chairman, Lucien Bossoutrot, that when an order for 100 Curtiss pursuit planes (made in America) was signed, American manufacturers agreed to send engineers to France to advise its air ministry. The chairman explains that American aid is necessary "because of grave war threats in Europe." • Technically there may be a difference between making war and merely making war more effective. Morally we wonder.

¶ Voice in the Wilderness—Although finding that the past 20 years have seen more accomplished in building foundations for peace than was achieved during the preceding four centuries, Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, feels that we have yet a long way to go, and that the direction we must now travel is toward Christianity. "The breakdown we see all around us," he declares, "is the breakdown of external organizations supported by material forces. The whole world is in a state of gross materialism. . . . It is time we awoke to the fact that civilization depends upon accepted moral standards among nations no less than among individuals." • Aye, group action and the "social conscience" does not take the place of individual regeneration and individual conscience. Like all evasions, the substitution leads into undreamed-of difficulties.

¶ Black Dissenting—The United States Supreme Court—highest tribunal in the land and democracy's sea anchor against hasty, illy-considered, and radical legislation—closes a fat and harrowing term, in which it demonstrated its ability to broaden its Constitutional interpretations to deal with broader concepts of democracy, and mellow the relationship between the Executive and Judiciary branches. • Widely interpreted, the decisions leaned noticeably toward the New Deal, with a series of victories for the Labor Board and a series of dissensions by Mr. Justice Black rather strikingly illustrating the fallacies and dangers, as well as vindicating the defeat, of the court reorganization proposal.

¶ Czechoslovakia—Here's a job for the German censors. Dr. Adalbert Mastny, Czech Minister to Berlin, presents the Reich with verified data of fifteen separate violations of the Czech frontier by German airmen since May 20. Czechoslovakia's restraint in waiting until the German press campaign against its Government (largely based on six aerial violations by Czech fliers) had subsided, indicates its desire to refrain from giving offense. Indeed, President Beneš states, simultaneously with the delivery of the evidence, that his nation wants peace and tranquillity in respect to all frontiers, and to this end is prepared to fulfill just demands. BUT (and he underscores the word with one of the finest equipped armies in Europe) the integrity of Czechoslovakia will be defended at all costs. • If there has been any dictatorial bluff in the Reich's attitude, the bluff has now been called.

¶ Leopard Spots—The Communist Party in America reaches into its carpetbag and brings out a new constitution, the preamble of which professes the party's intention to "defend the United States Constitution." Closing its biannual convention in New York, it aligns itself with all "progressive" elements in the Nation for the purpose of defeating "reactionaries," pledging itself to the defeat of Fascist forces and the protection of democracy. • We wonder if we're hearing aright. Collectivism (which is the basis of both Communism and Fascism) is diametrically opposed to democracy and the freedom of the individual. The Comintern, with which American Communists are affiliated, is definitely devoted to the overthrowing of democracies and the establishment of the Soviet forms. We suspect, then, that when this collectivist world-prowler removes its newly-daubed democratic spots it will still be found an enemy to religion, individualism, democracy.

C.I.O. Accused Of Using Reds In Union Drive

Attempts of Communists to Dominate Labor Are Charged in Report

A. F. of L. Praised

The training and experience of Communistic trade unionists and organizers have been utilized in the C. I. O. campaign of industrial unionization, the Special Legislative Commission investigating Communism, Nazilism, Fascism and other socalled subversive movements charged in its 2,500 page report, full copies of which were available today for the first time.

"There has been evidence that the leadership of the American Federation of Labor has directed its efforts to keeping Communists from membership in its unions, and, with few exceptions, has succeeded. It appears . . . that this has not been the policy of the Committee for Industrial Organization, but that the Communists' membership has been welcomed in the C. I. O."

The Commission reported that its statement referred only to the C. I. O. leadership and "in no way applies to the mass of loyal citizens making up the membership of that organization. The latter do not realize to what extent Communist functionaries have foisted themselves into places of agitation and leadership among union labor."

Maritime Unions

The Commission charged that Communists are centering their labor activities upon the Maritime unions and that "every indication of present evidence points to the fact that the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) along the Atlantic Coast and in the ports of Massachusetts is controlled by Communists.

"When it is remembered that the Communist Party's aim is to control labor in all basic industries, the importance is manifest of also controlling the workers in water transportation, which carries a large proportion of the raw materials essential to the operation of basic industries. Supplies of rubber, leather, wool, ores, and processed metal, cotton, oil and coal, and other essential materials thus could be shut off and industry tied up. Such control of transport, coupled with the control of industrial labor, would enable the Communist Party to paralyze the country. Should we be engaged in war with any other nation the Communist Party could that much more easily carry its avowed purpose to 'turn any war into a civil war.' Hence the stress by Party leaders that all Communists should strive to organize the waterfront."

The Commission, in its report, which completes its eight months study, stated that ever since the Communist Party was organized in Massachusetts its leaders have endeavored to penetrate and control American Federation of Labor unions.

C. I. O. and Communism

The Commission added that the Communist Party in all its publications had actually backed the C. I. O. since its first existence, and that a large number of Communist functionaries formally engaged as organizers for the Communist party

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

In the Boston Section:

- Merit system argued for car insurance.
- Theater manager arrested in first Rhode Island bank night case.
- First auto sticker drive finds 80 per cent of motorists properly checked.
- Boston floats largest bond issue in history of city.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 11**

President Wants 'No Restrictions' In Recovery Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—President Roosevelt urged that "no restrictions" be placed on the $3,247,000,000 recovery bill in a letter to Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, in charge of the measure.

The letter, released today, was a direct answer of the President to the drive in the Senate to earmark funds.

Mr. Roosevelt based his appeal on the desire to start projects immediately.

He wrote to Senator Adams:

"If the Government undertakes to relieve unemployment by the measure now before Congress the time element is an essential to success."

The President said that unemployment has grown worse in the six weeks since he sent his relief message to Congress.

Quick Action Needed

"It is obvious," he said, "that undertaking projects next winter or spring will not contribute to the serious necessities of this summer or autumn."

Asserting that private industry may be able to increase employment later because of "deferred needs," he said it was the present gap that the Administration sought to fill.

"Therefore," he added, "I greatly hope that the emergency appropriation bill in its final form will put no restrictions on the immediate starting of works projects, and that it will make possible the selection of those projects which can be got under way most speedily."

Reorganization Bill Dropped

The President's letter was tossed into a Senatorial situation in which members seemed on the point of coming to grips with the problem after a week of preliminary skirmishing. When the Chamber met at 11 today, an hour earlier than usual, it seemed prepared for a showdown on the power amendment. The immediate effect of the Roosevelt letter was, however, uncertain.

For the most part, an adjournment atmosphere filled Congress today.

Paving the way for a possibly quick exodus from Washington was the agreement reached yesterday by President Roosevelt and his Congressional leaders, dropping the controversial reorganization bill at this

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

British Accept Full Obligation Of Paris Pact

Premier Answers Call to Powers From American Secretary of State

Czech Statement

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Great Britain is still "fully resolved to accept the obligation" entered into on signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement was an expression of agreement with the declaration of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, on May 28.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, June 1—Czechoslovakia, through Dr. Adalbert Mastny, its Minister at Berlin, yesterday presented to the German Government a note concerning 15 separate violations of the Czech frontier by German airplanes since May 20 last.

The Reich, according to general press comments here, has made much propaganda use of six alleged cases of this sort on the part of the Czechs. Prague now replies with 15 cases, all of which have been carefully examined. This note, it is pointed out, could have been presented during the days of the German press campaign against Czechoslovakia, but patience was exercised in official circles here until it was definitely established that none of the airplanes involved were civil passenger planes.

President Beneš, in a statement today, emphasized that Czechoslovakia desired particularly peace, internal tranquillity, respect for the frontiers of all countries, safeguarding of the regime and its democratic free institutions, as well as the integrity of the fatherland.

The Nation, he continued, is willing that just demands should be fulfilled and will do everything compatible with public order and national security, but it will not yield one inch of territory nor tolerate that any portion of its territory should come under foreign influence. It will bravely defend the integrity of the State at all costs.

Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta, in an interview regarding Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations, expressed himself favorable to a truce between both Countries based upon peaceful co-operation.

'Pronunciation' Wins Spelling Bee

© Harris and Ewing

Jean I. Pierce Of Kenmore, N. Y. — **Marian Richardson** Of Elizabeth, Ind.

Marian Won the Fourteenth Annual Spelling Bee in Washington When She Correctly Spelled "Pronunciation." Jean Won the Second Prize. They Are Shown Checking the Spelling of the Word After the Contest

President Revives Proposal For St. Lawrence Waterway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—President Roosevelt is preparing to press again the first important measure on which he was defeated by Congress—the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Development Treaty.

And so those who declare Mr. Roosevelt never concedes defeat—and point to the week-end attempt to revive the reorganization bill, the successful rehabilitation of the wage-hour bill, and the skirmishes with the Supreme Court undertaken by Cabinet officers—have another striking vindication of their views.

It was back in 1934 that the Senate failed to give the two-thirds majority necessary to ratify a treaty, supporting the St. Lawrence Treaty by only 46 votes to 42. The issue has lain dormant since then, although the increasingly serious plight of the railways and the decline of Atlantic and Gulf ports would seem to make more impelling than ever the case against big expenditure of Government money to provide powerful new competitors to them.

Proposal to Canada

But yesterday Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, offered to the Government of Canada the draft of a proposed treaty for the development and planned use of the immense area including the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River Basin. The new treaty, like the old one, provides for a deep waterway from the interior of the Continent to the ocean, and is immensely attractive to cities and States bordering on the Great Lakes, with their agricultural and mining hinterlands. Likewise, the project offers vast hydroelectric power possibilities, which fit in with Administration desires for a power yardstick in the Northeast.

Estimated to cost more than $540,000,000, the project would open a 27-foot channel from Duluth, Minn., to the Atlantic with great prospective savings on shipping costs. It would provide some 2,200,000 additional horsepower of electricity.

The new proposal is rendered attractive to Canada by providing that the United States finance immediately the development at the International Rapids on the St. Lawrence. Canada's share in the waterway would not need to be undertaken until the Ontario power market is ready to absorb its part in the power.

Advantages Summarized

Secretary Hull thus summarized the advantages, in a note of transmittal to Sir Herbert Marler, the Canadian Minister:

1. Enable the United States to go forward immediately with the International Rapids section link in the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway and the incidental power development;
2. Defer Canada's responsibility for completing its share of the waterway for a sufficient time to assure the readiness of the Ontario power market to absorb its share of the power;
3. Provide for an International Commission to develop plans and

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Indiana Girl Wins Spelling Title In National Contest

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—A knack for remembering how words look on a page and her mother's careful tutoring won the national spelling title yesterday for 12-year-old Marian Richardson, a shy Indiana farm lass with long blonde curls.

Although she passed the seventh grade at a one-room school in Floyd County, Indiana, this spring, the winning representative of the Louisville, Ky., Times said she had done most of her school work at home with her mother, Mrs. Charles Richardson, a former schoolteacher.

Marian, who confessed she can milk a cow as well as spell, received a $500 first prize check for defeating 21 crack spellers from over the country. It will help her go to high school, she said.

"I sort of remember how words look when I read," she explained, when asked how she rattled off "perspicuity," "strenuosity," "anthropomorphic" and 50 other hard ones with ease.

'Pronunciation"

"Pronunciation" was the word which won her the title after Jean I. Pierce, 13, of Kenmore, N. Y., spelled it "pronounciation."

Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Pierce represented the Buffalo Evening News.

"Protocol," which she spelled with an "A" before the "C," eliminated Betty Glenn, 13-year-old Atlanta, Ga., Constitution speller who finished in third place, with $100.

Last of six boys to survive was Billy Sampson, blue-eyed boy from Memphis, Tenn. (Memphis Press-Scimitar). He tripped up on "proletariat" by spelling it "proloteriat."

Other Winners

Among others who won $50 each from fourth to fourteenth places was Corine Dunn of Clarkson, Ky., representing the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Visiting coaches seemed to be agreed that the most unfamiliar word in the contest was "otiose," pronounced "o-shi-os," and defined as "indolent, or useless." It was drawn by June Gumerson, Detroit News entry, who spelled it "ocious" to finish sixth.

Little Bettie Ashton, Orange, Va., 11-year-old, stuck through such words as "synthesis" and "annihilate," but slipped on "posterior" when she spelled it with a southern pronunciation, "posteriah."

All contestants remained in Washington for a four-day sightseeing tour.

Famous Bugler Pensioned

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Frank Witchey, Staff Sergeant, one of the Army's most famous buglers, has retired on a pension after 30 years of military duty.

U.S. Demands Japanese End Curb in China

'Increasing Concern' Is Voiced Over Holding of Property

Americans Ousted

Return of University of Shanghai Is Requested Specifically

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The United States sharply expressed its "increasing concern" today over Japan's refusal to permit American citizens in China to return to properties from which they were forced by the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The American view was set out in a note presented by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to Japanese Foreign Minister Kazushige Ugaki on instructions from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The note said that "the problem of enabling American citizens in China to re-enter and repossess their properties from which they have been excluded by the Japanese military and of which the Japanese military have been and in some cases still are in occupation is giving the Government of the United States increasing concern."

University Specified

"It is difficult," Japan was told, "to perceive any warrant for the continued placing by the Japanese authorities of obstacles in the way of return by Americans who have legitimate reason for proceeding to the areas in question."

The United States specifically demanded the return of the University of Shanghai to the Northern and Southern Baptist Missionary Societies. The University has been occupied by Japanese military and naval units, the note said, since shortly after the outbreak of hostilities at Shanghai in August, 1937.

The note asserted the University premises "have been used by the Japanese for quartering troops and for military offices," and added that airplanes were stationed on the campus and a supplemental runway for planes constructed "on the adjacent golf course which has been converted by the Japanese into a military flying field."

Damage Charged

"During the period of Japanese occupancy several buildings have been damaged and the majority looted," the note continued.

Japanese occupation, it was charged, has continued for nine months, despite the fact that hostilities ceased long ago and despite repeated written and oral representations made by the American Embassy at Tokyo and the American Consul General at Shanghai.

"In various places in the lower Yangtze Valley," the United States said, "American businessmen and missionaries have been prevented by the Japanese authorities from returning to their places of business and mission stations and are denied even casual access to their properties."

The Japanese, the communication added, have refused permits "on the ground that peace and order have not been sufficiently restored." However, it was pointed out, "Japanese civilians are freely permitted to go into and reside in such areas—as, for example, at Nanking where some 800 Japanese nationals, including a substantial number of women and children, are reported to be in residence."

Contrary to Assurances

With regard to Americans, however, applications have been refused even for brief inspection visits.

"My Government is confident," Ambassador Grew formally told the Japanese Government, "that the Japanese Government cannot but concede that the infringement of and interference with American

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

British merchants protest closing of the "Open Door": Page 6, Marking time in Shanghai: Editorial Page.

British Military Conscription Bill Omits Industries

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that the Government had a compulsory military service bill ready for submission to Parliament in the event of war.

He added, however, that the bill, in preparation since 1922, did not provide for general conscription of man power or application of compulsory service to industry.

Mr. Chamberlain made his statement in an effort to quell a two-day furore over conscription, arising from much-debated remarks Monday by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense.

Some Opposition members had interpreted Sir Thomas's remarks as meaning that the Government was prepared for outright conscription, including that of labor, at the outbreak of war.

Mr. Chamberlain said this was incorrect. He added that no scheme had been drafted for application of compulsion to industrial or other nonmilitary service, "although from time to time consideration has been given to the question of how to make the most efficient use of the Nation's manpower in wartime."

He rejected a suggestion that the Government publish its plans in detail.

Lick Observatory's 'Party' Marks 50 Years of Research

SAN JOSE, Calif., June 1 (AP)—A colony of natural scientists atop a mountain peak are celebrating a 50th anniversary today, although to them the passing of days and months and years means little.

At isolated Lick Observatory where these men count a hundred million stars through the world's second largest refracting telescope, Director W. H. Wright and his staff will put their instruments on proud display for all who drive up the winding mountain roadway.

Founded 50 years ago, the observatory, operated by University of California, was built under terms of the will of James Lick, San Francisco millionaire, who left $700,000 for that purpose.

Reticent as the astronomers are, they want to clear away the popular misconception that an astronomer sits interminably at the eyepiece of his telescope, searching the skies for objects never seen before. Each astronomer, they say, carries on an objective, outlined in smallest detail, which may take 10 or 20 years or a lifetime to complete.

For earthbound visitors who see only 6,000 stars with the unaided eye, there was the 36-inch refractor telescope through which 100,000,000 can be counted, and diagrams of the 20-inch astrographic instrument, under construction, which will permit study of at least 300,000,000 stars.

Dr. Wright, a pioneer in the field of infra-red photography and its application to astronomy, has been a member of the observatory staff since 1897. His revolutionary studies of the atmosphere of Mars, Jupiter and other planets through the use of infra-red photography won for him the Draper Medal of the National Academy of Sciences in 1928.

Economics in the News

The Warren Experiment—A Strange Period Recalled When General Prices Were Supposed to Move With Price of Gold—Back in 1933

By H. B. E.

In the early days of November, 1933, a brief letter came to my desk from Prof. George F. Warren, who has just passed on at Cornell, asking me to come to Washington for a chat. I jumped at the chance. Dr. Warren at that time was the mystery man of the Administration. Into his hands had been committed one of the boldest experiments ever conducted by a Government. This was the testing of the theory that you can push up the average of all prices automatically and correspondingly with the price of one, namely, gold.

Simple, isn't it? It was its very simplicity, I suspect, that must have appealed to President Roosevelt. Since July prices and production had been falling. It looked as if the New Deal were just a flash in the pan. Half a dozen farm state Governors had parked on the White House steps demanding that something drastic be done to arrest the decline. The President had to work fast if the decline were to be prevented from turning into a rout. And Dr. Warren, then head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell, seemed to be the only person within counsel who had the right kind of remedy, sure-fire, speedy, and spectacular.

The intermediary between Dr. Warren and the President was Henry Morgenthau, Jr. He had sat at Dr. Warren's feet at Cornell. In learning farm management he had imbibed Warren economics. The ex-student must have thought of his old "Prof." as the President unfolded his pressing problem.

Anyway Professor Warren was taken away from the campus. The initial step was to put up the old price for gold from $20.67 to $32.28. This applied first to domestic sellers. But under Mr. Warren's direction the buying had to be conducted on an international scale if the new price were to become the established price. Accordingly gold was raised step by step to $34.06. Then at the end of January, 1934, the experiment was wound up by provisionally stabilizing the price of gold at $35 an ounce. It has stayed there ever since.

In that three months the Warren experiment set the entire world by the ears. For gold still happened to be the standard of value for various important moneys. The Warren experiment, in J. M. Keynes's words, was sending "the gold standard on the booze." I got to Washington at the height of the agitation. In a poky little room in the Department of Commerce I found George F. Warren. I can imagine why his students became his followers. He gave you the impression that he had acquired his "bug" from long and concentrated study. The sincerity and "plain good intention" of the man, moreover, impressed me.

For me he transformed his office into a classroom. Impervious to the tumult outside, earnest to a degree, he pulled pencils out of his well-stocked vest pockets and poked them at one chart after another. For I was the gentleman from Missouri. Having taken issue with Professor Warren, in columns of space, I was being "shown" from correlations of daily prices. I got dizzy, but remained unimpressed. For Professor Warren did not use the same indexes that I used! As I recall, one of his indexes included cheese and pigs' bellies, and to him it proved the Warren theory up to the hilt, though not to me. The indexes I produced showed no such correlation. And they were orthodox ones. One was the Government index put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Another was Moody's Index of Sensitive Prices, which is used generally by statisticians, business and Government. So there was no meeting of minds, and I staggered out of the building after a three-hour seance, unconvinced as ever that general prices changed automatically with the price of gold.

In the Press Club later I ran into an economist of the Bank of England. He told me that he had been sent over to try to find out what the Warren theory was all about. "It's all in his book called 'Prices'," I said. "Yes, I worked through that, but I am still in the dark," came the groaning reply. Not much help could be gained from an account of my argument with Dr. Warren. It only made the situation "curiouser and curiouser" to the English visitor.

As time went on, the disproofs of the Warren theory have come thick and fast from the printing presses. The facts, however, have proved stronger than counter arguments. Although the price of gold has been hoisted 69 per cent since the President called in Dr. Warren, the price of general commodities is only 10 per cent above that level, and it is still falling. The last 12 months' dip in general prices has disillusioned even those disciples of the Warren theory who felt that it would work after a short time lag. Events never shook Dr. Warren's confidence that he had the key to the ups and downs of the economic cycle. In a way, this was strange; as in other departments of knowledge, Mr. Warren rejected mechanistic explanations. For instance, he once told me to watch popular resentment rather than bank figures for an indication as to how long any country could maintain a gold standard during depression. Yet he clung to a gold-price theory which was essentially mechanistic.

U. S. Brother to Visit Benes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—When the Aquitania of the Cunard White Star Line steamed out of New York harbor today, she carried 600 Czechoslovakians, en route to witness Sokol games at Prague, none of whom was treated with more deference and respect than a small, mild-mannered, retired cabinetmaker from Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin craftsman is Jan Beneš, brother of Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, who is making the fourth visit to his homeland since immigrating to the United States 49 years ago. Mr. Beneš expects to remain in Europe three or four years, but a son who accompanied him to the steamship said his father probably would not stay away from the United States nearly that long.

Before departing, Mr. Beneš recalled that the necessity of helping to support his parents and seven brothers and sisters encouraged him to come to the United States. Money which he sent from America helped to educate Eduard, now regarded as one of the ablest statesmen in Central Europe.

Jan Beneš became an American citizen 45 years ago, and although he has returned to Europe for three visits previously, neither his wife nor sons and daughters have gone abroad. This time they may join him.

'Great White Way' Whitened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—New York City's "Great White Way" took on a neater and even brighter aspect today as men armed with hand scrapers, scrubbing brushes, hose and soap attacked sidewalks with vigor in a campaign to establish a permanent status of cleanliness for Broadway.

Once the street of lights has been washed free of dirt, the program may be extended to other parts of the City, officials of the Outdoor Cleanliness Association said, as they announced the award to the Parmelee Taxicab System of the third annual honor certificate for help in maintaining neatness here.

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Butler Resigns Labor Office; Sees Workers' Lot Improved

GENEVA, June 1 (AP)—The governing body of the International Labor Office has accepted the resignation of Harold Butler, Director since 1932, with a resolution praising his services.

Election of a successor to the Briton was set for June 4. Former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire is the only candidate yet named. He is expected to be chosen. E. J. Phelan of Ireland probably will be elected Assistant Director.

Butler Report Optimistic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The highly critical nature of present world conditions has not prevented Harold Butler, resigned Director, International Labor Office, from bringing to notice in his annual report for 1938 a number of features promising well for the future, provided only that peace among the great powers can be maintained.

Although a considerable recession especially in the United States has followed the trade boom which reached its summit in the summer of 1937 there would seem, he says, to be "no obvious reason for pessimism," from a purely economic point of view.

In most other countries notably Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Latvia, Norway, Poland, and Sweden, such measure of production has continued as to lead Mr. Butler to the conclusion that a major decline is unlikely for the present. He says indeed that "apart from the over-riding political uncertainty throughout the world, all the factors are favorable to a resumption of activity once a modicum of business confidence has been restored."

New Gains by Workers

Regarding the condition of the workers, Mr. Butler finds that upon the whole they have shared in the upward movement that has taken place in the general standard of living. Employment has expanded, real wages have tended to rise, the benefits of social insurance have become more generally distributed and more soundly financed. Constant progress has been made in the direction of improved housing and better feeding. A partial exception may have occurred where the shortening of hours of labor comes in. But this, Mr. Butler indicates, is not likely to be permanent having been associated with the exceptional condition of intensive production of armaments in a number of countries.

A wide gap, the report shows, needs to be filled in the leveling up of the remuneration of those who work on the land to bring it to the earnings of industrialists. Another major point brought out is that if social justice is to form a basis for peace there must be some approach to greater economic equality among nations.

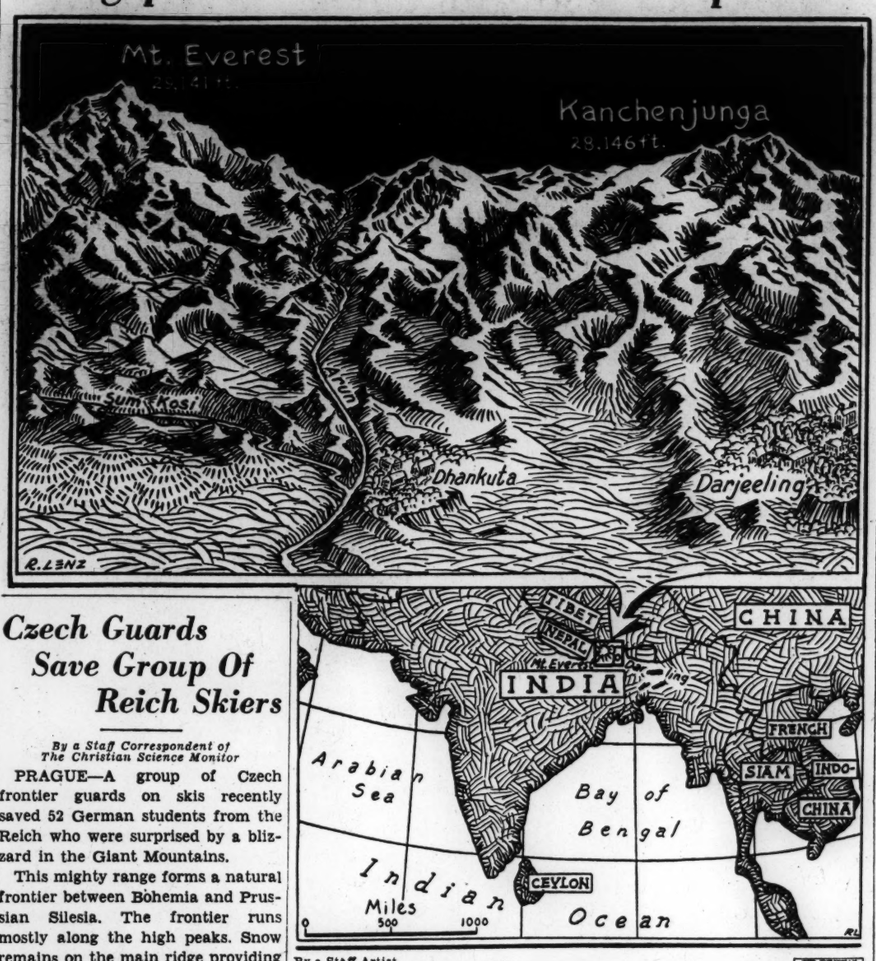
"So long as there is such extreme poverty as still predominates in a large number of countries," Mr. Butler says, "there can be no question of justice and in the end, no possibility of peace."

Vista of Office Expands

Regarding the International Labor Office, Mr. Butler sees continued development in its work. "A new period of intense and varied activity," he says, "is opening out before the organization. . . . Its horizon embraces all those wider questions which are inherent in the vast problems of stabilizing employment and lifting the standard of life to more civilized levels everywhere. . . . In future its work may not be cast in the same conventional molds. . . . But whatever its vicissitudes, its future is assured as long as civilization based on the economic dependence between nations and a common aspiration to improve the lot of the great masses of mankind endures."

Mr. Butler adds an expression of his own high confidence that a better state of things is coming. "Whatever the fears and forebodings of those who hold their own faith weakly," he says, "there is no reason to fear that the world, having known the joys of freedom and enlightenment, is destined to relapse into the brutish obscurity of another Dark Age."

'Ridgepole of World' Goal of New Expedition



By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Fifth Party Advances on Everest, Highest of Mountains

The Long Approach to the Base of the Mountain, Hundreds of Miles From Civilization, Which Must Be Traversed Before the Final Effort to Reach the Unclimbed Peak Can Be Launched

Seven Seek to Scale Everest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—A little band of mountaineering enthusiasts bent on succeeding where many gallant men have failed, are now seeking to scale Mt. Everest, highest mountain in the world.

The expedition is the fifth to make a serious and well-equipped attempt to reach the hitherto unclimbed summit.

It is smaller in numbers than any of the four which have preceded it. It consists of seven expert climbers: Mr. W. H. Tilman (leader), Mr. Peter Lloyd, Capt. N. E. Odell, Capt. P. R. Oliver, Mr. E. E. Shipton, Mr. F. S. Smythe, and Dr. C. B. M. Warren.

Follows Earlier Routes

The route adopted has been as before from a base camp in the highlands of Tibet, some hundreds of miles from civilization. Here stores have been assembled by Tibetan carirers. From it the climbers have taken forward light tents and other equipment to form a chain of stations on the hurricane-swept ledges that gird the 29,000 foot-high central pinnacle of rock and ice.

In 1933 six such stations were established. The highest of them was at the altitude of 27,390 feet.

The ranges of which Everest is the culminating peak extend for 1,500 miles from Afghanistan to China. Rising like a vast wall out of the low plains of Northern India, their greatest precipices face southward. On the northern side the general slope to the 15,000-foot upland plains of Tibet is less precipitous. It is from the north, therefore, that all attempts upon the summit have been made.

Difficulties Stupendous

But the difficulties are stupendous. The rarity of the atmosphere in the higher ranges is such as to have hitherto defeated the hardiest climbers. The temperature generally is Arctic. Winds of hurricane force prevail almost continuously. Fog and snow storms are of frequent occurrence.

Nevertheless, so fascinating is the silvery pyramid which is Everest, crowned as it usually is with a smoke-like plume of driven snow, that expedition after expedition has endeavored to scale it. The main wedge-shaped summit dominates a tumbled mass of snow-clad mountains in which are numerous peaks ranging from 20,000 to 28,000 feet in height.

Bare and forbidding on its more prominent ridges which the force of the wind keep usually clear of snow, Everest has vast snow fields and glaciers in its deeper gullies each offering difficulties of its own.

But the very magnitude of the undertaking has been itself a lure. Eyes in all parts of the world have been fixed upon the climbers. The achievement at which Mr. Tilman and his companions have aimed has been one to fire enthusiasm.

Czech Guards Save Group Of Reich Skiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—A group of Czech frontier guards on skis recently saved 52 German students from the Reich who were surprised by a blizzard in the Giant Mountains.

This mighty range forms a natural frontier between Bohemia and Prussian Silesia. The frontier runs mostly along the high peaks. Snow remains on the main ridge providing a favorite playground for young people from both sides of the frontier. Bands of German students in military formations of more than a hundred are often seen marching on the German side of the line singing Teutonic songs.

On this occasion a fierce snow storm scattered the members. They would not have been able to reach a shelter had not the Czechs come to their rescue. Thus while challenging speeches by the leaders of Germany were stirring up strong feelings in Czechoslovakia a drama of human fellowship was being enacted on the mountain tops.

Ernst Eisenlohr, German Minister in Prague, called on Dr. Kamil Krofta, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, to express to him the gratitude of the Reich Government for the spirit of comradeship which was manifested by the rescuers who risked their lives and endured hardship to rescue the German students.

Statue to Saxophone Maker

DINANT, Belgium (AP)—A fund has been opened here to erect a statue to Adolphus Sax, Belgian inventor of the saxophone, who was born at Dinant Sept. 8, 1814.

Son of a postman and himself a postman, Sax was a clever clarinet maker when a boy.

The saxophone, invented in 1844, two years after he moved to Paris, involved him in endless litigation with French instrument makers.

Sax was championed by such prominent musicians and composers as Berlioz, Halevy, Meyerbeer, and Rossini.

Sax created a sensation at the Crystal Palace Exposition in London by showing a "saxophone" measuring 48 by 21 feet, with a mouthpiece three feet wide.

This didn't satisfy him. He suggested construction of a giant two million-dollar instrument to rest on four big towers, the drums to be covered with elephant skins and played by steam-driven sticks.

Isle of Man Tax On Incomes Raised

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, May 31 (AP)—The Government of the Isle of Man, following the lead of mother Britain, increased its income tax today and imposed new tea and oil duties to pay its share of British rearmament costs.

[The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, once a feudal sovereignty, acknowledges allegiance to the British Crown but makes its own laws.]

Vice-Admiral W. E. Leveson-Gower, Lieutenant-Governor of the hilly little island about midway between Ireland and England, told its Tynwald, or Parliament, the Government hoped to raise £100,000 in five years. The minimum income tax was raised from eight to nine pence per Pound Sterling.

Swastikas Destroyed

PORTLAND, Ore., May 31 (AP)—World War veterans tore down and destroyed five flags bearing the German Swastika emblem in the veterans' plot of Lincoln Memorial Cemetery yesterday. John Walker Jones, former Department Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared the plot was sacred to the colors of America and World War Allies. He said no other flags would be tolerated.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Cedillo's Sister Go-Between?

MEXICO, D. F., June 1 (AP)—Indications that rebel leader Saturnino Cedillo may be arranging with his sister as go-between to surrender to President Cardenas have developed in the Capital.

Dispatches from San Luis Potosi, revolt-torn State which the insurgent chief had ruled as agrarian overlord, said that Higinia Cedillo, his sister, visited President Cardenas there.

Gen. Juan Barragan at the War Ministry confirmed the reports of the meeting, but said he did not know whether Señorita Cedillo was authorized to negotiate for her brother, who has escaped capture in widespread Federal operations against his rebel followers.

President Cardenas said in an interview yesterday that the rebel leader, should he escape to the United States, need not fear an attempt to extradite him. If caught in Mexico, the President said, he would be tried before the proper tribunals, which the law would decide.

Meanwhile, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that since the revolt now was ended, operations in San Luis Potosi merely were pursuit of a "fugitive from justice."

President Cardenas, who was on the scene in San Luis Potosi during the revolt, left aboard his Presidential train for Charcas and Matehuala, mining centers, where he will inspect fields he expropriated from British and American companies.

Before leaving, the President ordered 12 Army planes to return to Mexico City "as further evidence" the rebellion has been suppressed.

General Barragan cited three reasons for the revolt's "failure"—Cedillo's "lack of military ability" to handle his initial force of 7,000 men, the President's precautionary measures, and the "psychological effect" the Federal plane operations had on Cedillo's followers.

General Barragan said also the President's "benevolence" was a decisive factor.

Church Conflict Flares

MEXICO, D. F., June 1 (AP)—Tabasco State, where Tomas Garrido Canabal leveled every church during his 10-year dictatorship, has again become a scene of violent conflict between Roman Catholics and authorities.

Dispatches reaching Mexico City said efforts of Roman Catholics at Villahermosa to erect a church on the site of Conception Church, which Señor Garrido razed while Governor, precipitated a clash with police in which four persons were killed and five wounded. A policeman was among the wounded.

(Señor Garrido was ousted in 1935. Recently he was in exile in Costa Rica.)

Because of President Cardenas' policy of "live and let live," the State of Tabasco was almost the last redoubt of the anti-church feeling which flared so bitterly in Mexico a few years ago.

Frenchmen Implored For National Unity

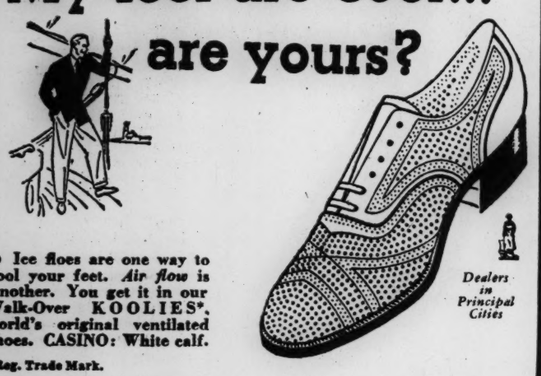
ST. BRIEUC, France, May 31 (AP)—Disregarding the tradition which usually keeps French Presidents out of active politics, President Lebrun advised all Frenchmen to unite behind Premier Daladier's National Defense Government.

"Let us stop constantly criticizing everybody and everything," the soldierly President told officials and other dignitaries at a dinner in his honor here in the heart of Brittany.

"Instead, let us discipline ourselves and follow the efforts of a Government, an expression of the national will, which works methodically and courageously to lead our country on the road to prosperity."

With what was generally considered a thinly veiled reference to totalitarian states, M. Lebrun said Frenchmen under democratic Government must bring about "the reconciliation which other people seek by force."

My feet are cool... are yours?



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U. S. Harlan Witnesses Protected Outside Court

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 1—Beginning today all Government witnesses against Harlan County's coal operators and their former Deputy Sheriffs will be under the protection of the Federal Court so long as the trial lasts. This was the aftermath today of two week-end incidents of alleged tampering with witnesses by defendants, incidents which are an open secret to every one concerned with the Harlan labor trial except the jury.

But it was about the only solace the Government's battery of legal talent could draw from yesterday's session. Brien McMahon, Assistant United States Attorney-General, was balked by defense motions from getting into the record evidence of what really happened in Harlan last week end when both witnesses and defendants were back on home ground.

Nor was this all. One witness, put on the stand to testify to employer intimidation, told a long story which sounded very much as though he had been harassed with one job after another, each better than the previous, after his employer discovered that he belonged to the United Mine Workers of America. And another miner witness who testified to a hasty window exit when a Deputy Sheriff knocked on his door was declared to have been quite elsewhere that night by his brother-in-law.

Slim Evidence

The sum total of evidence supporting the Government contention of intimidation of miners for union memberships boiled down to the following:

John Gilbert testified that he once overheard C. V. Bennett, head of the Harlan Central Coal Company, boast that he had "spent $10,000 to bust a union." He said he was later arrested on a false charge of drunkenness.

Lincoln Lowe, a straw boss for the same Company, testified that in May, 1937, he was given the names of four men and told to give them places in the mine where the coal was too thin to be able to make a living. He also said that on another occasion a proposal was made to him that he start a wildcat strike to discredit union employees.

Fred Shupe said he was fired by the Blue Diamond Coal Company on suspicion of being a union man, which he said he was not. He started to tell that after reporting this to F. B. I. agents he was accosted by two Deputy Sheriffs, but was halted by defense objections sustained by Judge H. Church Ford.

Alex Hawk, Negro miner, said he was fired by the Clover Fork Coal Company because he refused to sign a "yellow dog" petition. He said he was charged with loading "dirty coal," which he denied was true.

Carey Hood testified that he quit working for the same Company because he had been given a place in the mine where he would have to move 30 carloads of rock to get one ton of coal after his foreman learned he was a union man.

Judge Ford's extension of the protection of his Court to all Government witnesses for duration of the trial was the high light of the day. Heretofore witnesses lost this protection when they left the stand. Now, however, their subpoena will remain in force. Any interference with them by defendants or their representatives would be punishable as contempt of Court.

The Judge's action in this instance was assumed to mean that he placed some credence in the reports that the Harlan defendants had had something to say to past and prospective witnesses about what they tell on the witness' stand here.

John Gilbert's testimony was obviously not all the prosecution had hoped it would be. So far as the jury could learn from what was told in open Court he did not suffer severely for openly attempting to enlist men in the union around the Harlan Central Coal Company camp. He said John Hickey, the camp's Deputy Sheriff "reached down into my pocket and pulled out my union card" on one occasion, but added:

"Then he left me go."

Later Deputy Hicket did arrest him and took him off to Harlan in the same car with Mr. Bennett, who, the witness said, 'asked Mr. Hicket to release him. But Mr. Hicket protested that he would thereby lay himself open to a charge of false arrest. So, Mr. Bennett lodged him in the County jail under a charge of drunkenness. The witness said he paid his fine of $19.50 because he "thought it was the easiest way out." On another occasion he said two Deputies knocked on the door of his house at night, and that while his wife talked with them through the door he made his exit by the back window. Later the same night he said shots were fired at his house and he identified the same two Deputies in the light of passing cars.

Promotions Galore

More disappointing to the prosecution, in fact almost embarrassing, was Lincoln Lowe's tale of how despite his union membership Mr. Bennett insisted on offering him better and better jobs. He declined one offer because he didn't want to take it away from another man. He declined another cleaning slate because he "didn't like that kind of work." Then he was offered a job handling a "duck-billed automatic loader."

At one point it began to look as though Mr. McMahon was going to bring out something interesting when he asked the witness what happened to him on his return to Frankfort where he testified before the grand jury which handed down the indictment preliminary to the current trial here. His answer was that:

"I was made a Deputy Sheriff."

But defense protest prevented the prosecutor from bringing out whatever explanation may have been involved in this elevation of a union miner to membership in Harlan's select corps of gun-carrying exponents of "the law."

He went on to relate that Deputy Hicket had urged him to quit the union, but his refusal did not apparently keep Mr. Bennett from boosting him to foreman of the night shift. And when Mr. Bennett learned that he had "got the night shift organized solid" miner Lowe said "nothing" happened to him.

"I just went on working," he said. "but after a while the job got so hard I quit."

And under cross-examination by Charles I. Dawson, chief defense counsel, he conceded that the only job his Company didn't offer him to keep him satisfied was "general superintendent."

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"Hello, hello," we always cry
Whenever anyone goes by.
We tell our dog to say it too.
But he just hangs his head—looks blue.
He's tried and tried it, but somehow,
His mouth can only say, "bow-wow."

Outside Antenna Challenged by 'Beamascope'

News in Radio

No more of that feeling of being a rigger on the Brooklyn bridge when one puts up that outside antenna, fans. The day of that symbol is departing; the new self-contained antenna radio set is here.

Its name is the "beamascope" and the General Electric Company is its inventor. Recently P. F. Hadlock, engineer of the radio division of the company at Bridgeport, Conn., demonstrated what may be the successor to the outside antenna..

Apartment house roof tops may resume that pristine appearance of pre-radio days, ground connections will not have to be fastened to a pipe driven in the ground, or the nearest cold water or radiator connection, and a radio receiver may be lugged around like a toaster or vacuum cleaner and plugged to the nearest outlet. Such are some of the claims made by General Electric for its new invention.

With the increased power of radio stations, the tendency to tune to local stations, the demand for greater fidelity and the trend toward looking on a reciver as a musical instrument all pointed toward the development of such a device, Mr. Hadlock said.

The "beamascope" has three definite advantages, according to Mr. Hadlock. It is first of all a better antenna because it has been correlated with the design of the receiver in which it is installed. Second, it is concealed inside the radio cabinet with no outside connections, and the radio can be moved to a new location without the rearrangement of any antenna and ground leads. Finally, it discriminates against undesirable noise interference, ordinarily carried to a receiver by the electrostatic portion of the radio signal. The beamascope receives only the electromagnetic portion of the signal, and is fully shielded against the electrostatic portion.

For the benefit of the technically inclined, the new device consists of a self-contained "acceptor" circuit completely enclosed by a "rejector" winding, or shield. The winding form is made of a special type of wood, thoroughly impregnated to prevent warping and a loosening of the acceptor winding. The shield or rejector winding consists of many fine wires surrounding the acceptor circuit and connected (grounded) to the receiver chassis. Termed the "rejector" circuit, the shield is of the Faraday type, shielding the coil electrostatically but not electromagnetically. When a receiver is first installed in a home, the beamascope is rotated and left in the position of minimum noise pick-up. The adjustment is made preferably with the antenna tuned to a weak signal. It is not usually necessary to readjust the beamascope setting once made. The device necessitates no change in the appearance of the cabinet.

Olympic Radiocasting

Radiocasting of the events in the 1940 Olympic Games in Tokyo will be covered personally by sports commentators of 13 nations, the Japan Broadcasting Society recently announced.

For the United States the Columbia Broadcasting System is planning to send at least two, and possibly three, commentators to describe the games. The National Broadcasting Company will have at least one commentator on the field.

Italy will send three microphone reporters to Tokyo; Germany, while not scheduled to cover all the games, will have a trio of air reporters; Finland will have one microphone reporter to cover its specialties, the track and field events; England, with one reporter, will cover the opening and track events; Rumania, Australia, Switzerland, Hungary, Canada and Poland expect to have a man each at the games.

The Japan Broadcasting Society sent queries to 62 nations and received answers from 27 bodies, out of which 15 radio organizations said that they would send announcers.

Pickup units that can translate various sounds, vibrations, impacts and other phenomena into signals that can be observed as patterns on a cathode-ray oscilloscope are now available through the Allan B. DuMont laboratories of Passaic, N. J.

For sounds alone there is a bullet-shaped dynamic microphone. For highly localized sounds a small lapel microphone is available. For vibration studies and measurements there are Brush inertia-type and displacement type pickups. Even large amplitudes of vibration can be picked up in frequencies ranging from 1500 up to 5,000 cycles a second.

The displacement type, which is generally used for low frequency pickup, has a driving pin which bears against the vibrating body.

'Slant-Eyed' Camera for Air Mapping Disproves Claim for Labrador Peaks

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Invention of a "slant-eyed" camera which measures mountains from the air has been reported by the American Geographical Society.

Used by flying cameramen, it takes all its pictures at a tilted angle instead of straight down.

It has shown, among other things, that reports of a chain of mountains in northern Labrador higher than the mile-high summits of New Hampshire's Mt. Washington and North Carolina's Mt. Mitchell are untrue.

Proof that the Labrador chain is lower in altitude than the two eastern peaks—the highest east of the Rockies—is contained in a map of the northern region just published by the Geographical Society.

To make the map, expeditions led by Dr. Alexander Forbes of Harvard used the "slant-eyed" camera in the first test of a new technique. The pictures which resulted are described by the Society as "more accurate" and showing "more detail than do existing maps for a large part of the United States itself."

More than 5,000 square miles of land were photographed from airplanes, but the huge area was covered in a few hours.

By tilting the camera for the mapping shots, it was explained, geographical features many miles from the plane were accurately recorded.

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Women Oppose Armament Aid To Nations Found Aggressors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES, France — Women of 20 nations meeting here in an International Peace Conference passed a series of resolutions in which they called for withdrawal of the policy of isolation and for the abandonment of non-intervention in Spain, declaring that, in the case of Spain, non-intervention favored the unilateral intervention of Germany and Italy.

As to the threatened invasion of Czechoslovakia, they gave it as their opinion that the territorial integrity and the political independence of that country are essential factors in the maintenance of peace in Europe and that all the democratic forces, including those of women, should defend them.

Arguing the question of economics, a proposition put forward by Mme. Isabelle Blume, Deputy of the Belgian Parliament, called for collaboration among all workers in an effort to put an end to the confusion brought about by economic and financial instability. The women suggested that concessions which would strengthen the rearmament of aggressor states should be opposed, that Governments should render to the still independent democracies such economic help as would enable them to resist the efforts of totalitarian states to annex them.

From Miss Gertrude Lieben of Great Britain, came a proposal that men and women of all countries should pledge themselves to boycott the goods and services of aggressor nations, and should use their influence to prevent their respective Government from granting them loans and credits.

Turning to the more human side of affairs, the women pressed for the granting by governments of a temporary right of asylum to refugees, and for the giving of legal status and of the right to work. They demanded the setting free of women held as hostages in prisons and concentration camps when this was done for no further misdeed than the so-called misdemeanors of their menfolk.

They pleaded "in the name of the free people of the world" for an immediate solution of the protection of children in time of war—the Spanish women present stating that, even while the Conference was in session, Barcelona had been bombarded furiously no fewer than three times.

"Women are too modest in asserting themselves," Mrs. Corbett Ashby of Great Britain, said. "In 30 countries they have full political rights and they are guilty of a neglect of duty if they do not influence the point of view of governments."

Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Mme. Germaine Mallaterre-Sellier of France, united in declaring that the crisis of today is mainly a moral one, in which both dictators and democrats have broken pledges. The women followed in a declaration of their belief that all religions and all philosophies instill a hatred of violence and preach the dignity of human personality.

Women, they said, should stand against education which aims at the acceptance of servitude and of war, since children should be trained in democratic thinking by which they might become "clear-sighted defenders of peace." Delegates from nations in the perils of war wanted to be sure that the women of other nations would stand with them against aggression. They wanted, as Loh Tsei of China explained, to be sure of the friendship of all women, even as the women of China, in spite of the atrocities inflicted upon them by Japanese soldiery, could still hold out hands of friendship to the women of Japan.

"Women of high ideals of justice," Mme. Gabrielle Duchêne of France, said, "to whom ruin and war are repugnant, should be the first to give an example of co-operation and solidarity." She appealed to women to unite "without distinction of politics, race, religion, or philosophical ideals."

The Conference adopted a Peace Declaration, which set forth its sentiment in part as follows:

"The women here assembled in conference at Marseilles affirm their adherence to democratic principles, which implies a belief in equality of race and sex. . . . They appeal most urgently to the women of all countries, and beg them to join in the campaign to save peace and liberty."

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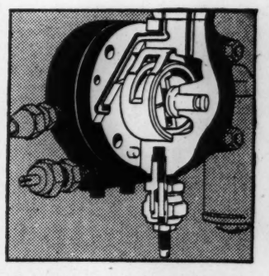

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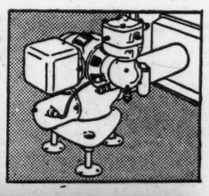

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National Socialists Proclaim Control of Danzig Parliament

The News

DANZIG, June 1 (AP)—Albert Forster, National Socialist leader in the Free City, told a party rally at nearby Zoppot that the National Socialist Party had absorbed the last remaining opposition in Danzig's Parliament, leaving 70 National Socialists and two Poles in the Chamber.

Herr Forster added that during the present season on the Zoppot Strand, a sea resort, Jews would be separated from other guests by a fence and that they would be accommodated only by designated hotels.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG—The Free City of Danzig has not been part of Germany politically since the end of the World War but in every other way the venerable Hansa port has remained a German city as truly as many in Germany today.

Danzig and an area of 754 square miles round it were made into a Free State by the Treaty of Versailles in 1920. Since then Germans have been treated as foreigners when they wish to visit Danzig. They are obliged to carry passports, and restrictions on the export of German currency abroad apply to Danzig as stringently as they do to any other non-German State.

The frontier between East Prussia and the Free State is guarded by elaborate customs barriers on each side; if one approaches Danzig by sea, through the summer resort of Zoppot, the steamer is careful not to go through Polish waters. Poland's port of Gdynia, at the top of the Polish Corridor, is within a few miles of Danzig, and the frontier is marked for some distance out to sea. A Polish destroyer is always on the watch for trespassers.

Source of Difficulties

Gdynia and the Polish Corridor, and the consequent separation of Danzig from Germany, are the sources of the city's present problems. There is much distress at Danzig. Fishermen who once had their base there have moved, owing to a lack of markets for their catches. The capacity of the harbor, which is 1,500,000 tons, is never more than half utilized, while traffic in coal and grain is only one-third of the prewar figures.

The Germans ascribe these facts to the competition of Gdynia, which has taken much of the trade from the hinterland for which Danzig was formerly the only natural outlet. They cite the example of the sugar trade. At one time Danzig exported thousands of tons each year, but in 1935 handled only 46 tons. The rest of the trade went to Gdynia. Most of the elevators designed for the sugar trade are now used for wheat.

Poland holds certain rights in Danzig, with the intention that it should be allowed to use the city as a seaport, before Gdynia was built. A special Polish postal system was set up in the harbor, for which Danzig had to pay an annual charge; in the city itself there is a dual postal system, the letter boxes of the Polish Post Office being painted red, and those of the Danzig Post Office blue. Only letters for Poland may be posted in the red boxes.

Colors Brought Crisis

Once the colors of the boxes were changed during the night, and the resulting crisis between Danzig and Poland was so serious that it had to be referred to the League of Nations for settlement.

The railways in Danzig are entirely under Polish control, and their whole revenue is paid to Poland. All income derived from the Free State customs is placed to the credit of Poland, Danzig merely retaining a percentage to cover the expense of administration.

All these difficulties made the rise of the National Socialists in Danzig much more likely. One of the chief points in their policy was that they would do away with all the "injustices" of the post-war period, and bring about the return of Danzig to Germany. Today National Socialism rules the city; the only obstacle to its control is the Polish population, and the rights guaranteed to them. All German political parties have been abolished, and all Danzig boys must now join the Hitler Youth movement.

For several years the National Socialists have maintained a full party organization in Danzig. They have worn uniforms similar to those in Germany. Even before they assumed complete power they had secured all the key posts. In the Senate building, brass plates everywhere, National Socialist salutes and Swastika banners, made one forget that Danzig was and still is nominally under the control of the League of Nations.

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Turkey and Greece Strengthen Ties

Two countries complete what is tantamount to a military alliance, each pledging help to other in case of aggression. Peace in the Balkans advanced.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The treaty of understanding and co-operation signed here recently by Greece and Turkey has been widely welcomed in Europe since it marks what is virtually an alliance which a decade ago was thought to be an impossibility.

The two nations have now agreed that in the event of unprovoked aggression against either, the other shall use every effort to keep the peace and deny its territories to the passage of troops and war material of the aggressor. The fact that the general staffs of the two countries assisted in the conversations is taken to show that the agreement is tantamount to a political and military alliance.

The agreement is expected to affect considerably the course of events in the Balkans and the Near East. In fact, it is held to be the forerunner of the Balkan Entente establishing peace in the Peninsula.

For some 50 or 60 years hopes have been entertained of one day uniting the Balkans into a concerted political and economic unit of co-operation. Much tangible work in this direction has been achieved by Greeks, among whom Alex Papanastassiou, former Premier, ranks high. After him came Eleutherios Venizelos, who cherished the idea of close co-operation between Greece and Turkey, which he thought would greatly facilitate the reconciliation of the whole Balkans.

First Pact in 1930

Despite great popular opposition, Mr. Venizelos signed the first Greco-Turkish pact of amity in 1930, an event which surprised the world, but especially the Balkans.

In fact, new difficulties arose and threatened the existence of the pact, but in 1933 was signed a second entente adjusting the new situation.

The events in the past five years in the Balkans, Europe, and the Mediterranean necessitated this last adjustment of the Greco-Turkish Treaty, signed at Athens, April 27.

In the preamble it is said that this new adjustment is entitled to further develop the ties which unite the two peoples. The new act, it stresses, does not in any way cause prejudice to any bilateral or multilateral treaty or accord.

Article three makes it clear that neither country shall allow in its territory any person, group or organization likely to cause any prejudice to or make propaganda against the other country.

[Turkey is attempting to suppress propaganda that may be launched against it from bordering countries.]

Article four states that the new treaty does not in any way conflict with the existing bilateral or multilateral treaties. Article five says that the present treaty will remain in force ten years, and if a year before its expiration it is not denounced it will automatically remain for ten years more.

Third Has Wide Scope

The treaty has almost all the characteristics of a military alliance. The first pact of amity of 1930 aimed at putting an end to conflicts between the two peoples. The second entente of 1933 was expressly intended to form a united bloc against so-called Bulgarian imperialism. The present one has a much bigger aim and scope; it covers the Balkans, as well as the Near East and the Mediterranean.

When the renewal of the existing pact was conceived the political horizon of Europe was charged with heavy clouds. The two countries foresaw the necessity of making new provisions in defence of their common interests in face of impending war, although signature of the treaty does not imply that either Government considers itself in any immediate danger.

German occupation of Austria has reminded Turks of the old German dream of turning their country into a part of the Reich.

To reach Turkey, of course, Germany would have to reckon with the Balkan Entente with its 6,000,000 bayonets.

But the chief concern of the two parties to the new treaty is the Mediterranean, where they have vital interests.

Djelal Bayar, the Turkish Premier who signed the treaty with General Metaxas, declared that they believed the Greco-Turkish pact had come to live forever. In support of the treaty it has also been pointed out that a close affinity exists between the two peoples in the way of customs and manners, music, folklore, idioms, culture, civilization, and even origins.

Signing Greco-Turkish Treaty, 1938
General Metaxes, Left, of Greece Signs as Premier and Foreign Minister; Djelal Bayar, Right, Turkish Premier, Signs

Canada-Raised Flax Proves Successful As Plane Covering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada is raising flax for airplane fuselage covering. And because of its high qualities more of it will be produced, according to J. R. Hutchinson, official in charge of the fiber division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who left here to visit England, where he will contact the Air Ministry.

Canadian flax, said Mr. Hutchinson, is of excellent quality, and on a par with the Russian brand. The flax is now being grown and processed near St. Clet and de Beaujeau, on the Quebec-Ontario border. This flax is then sent to the British Government. It will replace cotton which used to be used in fuselage construction. It was found that cotton broke under bullet fire and went to pieces. Materials of flax base permit the bullet to make a hole without ripping the fabric.

Canadian flax seed is being shipped to Ireland. The Irish did not always get good seed. The Canadian has proved a success when replanted in Ireland.

City Manager Plan Promptly Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Plans advanced here by leading citizens for the immediate institution of the City Manager system of urban Government have met with prompt rejection by Vanvouver's City Council.

Following heated arguments between Aldermen and advocates of the plan, it is announced that civic officials are now completing a plan whereby a committee of three men will control the administration of the City's affairs. This, it is claimed, will prove more efficient than the Manager plan used in some American centers since one man, no matter how efficient, cannot hope to be a good lawyer, a good engineer, and a good Administrator at the same time, it is declared.

Stable Farm Income Goal of Institute

ROME, June 1 (AP)—Intensification of efforts to stabilize farmers' earnings was decided on by the International Institute of Agriculture before adjourning its fourteenth general assembly.

Delegates from 70 nations, including the United States, also called on their governments to adopt policies to combat "malnutrition in all countries and serious under-nutrition among both rural and urban populations in many countries."

Record in Grain-Ship Arrivals Is Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—With 21 ocean carriers in Montreal Harbor in one day, a world's record for grain ships has been established for any one port, it is believed in shipping circles here. Those who handle the clearance of ships cannot remember a list for a single day that exceeded this total of grain carriers coming here in a 24-hour period.

Heavy exports of American grain, mostly corn and barley, account for the flotilla. The 21 ships are all tramps and do not include liners which are also carrying part cargoes of grain. The majority of these tramps are large ships carrying an average of 290,000 bushels a ship, giving total grain clearage for the 21 of more than 6,000,000 bushels.

MONTREAL (CP)—Bound for British and Continental ports, six ocean vessels took more than 1,500,000 bushels of grain from Montreal harbor, May 26, to record the season's largest single-day clearance. Departure of the vessels brought to approximately 2,000,000 bushels the total amount of grain cleared in 48 hours.

German Professor Quits

TORONTO (CP)—Resignation of Dr. Victor Lange, professor of German at University College, University of Toronto, to accept a similar appointment with Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., is announced. Dr. Lange obtained the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Toronto and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Leipzig. He studied dramatic art in Munich before coming to Toronto in 1930 as the first Davis Exchange Fellow. In Toronto Dr. Lange has taken a keen interest in amateur dramatics both as actor and producer with the University College Players Guild.

High Cost of Soviet Products Shrinks Workers' Higher Pay

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet authorities are trying to spur their industrial machine to produce enough consumer goods to satisfy the needs of the people.

They assert they have raised the purchasing power of the working masses by increasing their wages, as expressed in money. The problem is to provide something for the workers to buy and use.

Whether they have increased the wage-earner's ability to acquire and enjoy the output of Russian industry is a debatable question. Some figures indicate that the Russian worker of Czarist days could buy more with his ruble salary than can the worker of today.

The Czarist wage-earner could buy a suit with less than a month's pay; today it costs nearly four months' wages.

On the other hand the Soviet worker undoubtedly enjoys advantages of cheap rent, free medical treatment and amusements unknown to the masses of the pre-world war generation.

But there remains the problem of producing enough things for the wage-earner to buy with his rubles.

Take shoes, for example. The officially estimated population of the Soviet Union is about 170,000,000. The 1937 output of all kinds of boots and shoes, including rubber and felt, was 183,000,000 pairs, an increase of 149 per cent over 1933, but still only 1.08 pairs per person.

Indicating the standard of living, the 1937 per capita per year production of other goods was:

Cotton cloth, 20½ yards; woolen goods, 25 inches; canned food, 5 cans; butter, 2.4 pounds; vegetable oil, 4.8 pounds; sugar, 30 pounds.

The 1937 output of consumers' goods was officially valued at 14,600,000,000 rubles, 11.2 per cent more than in 1936. But the newspapers declare there still are not enough of most products to go around.

While the money wages of Russian workmen undoubtedly have increased—they reached the total of 82,000,000,000 rubles in 1937, double the figure of 10 years ago—records indicate they fail to buy as much as in Czarist times, partly because of a shortage of commodities, partly because of inflation of the ruble.

With a pair of shoes of fair quality costing 250 rubles, the ruble is worth nearer five United States cents than the arbitrary official rate of 20 cents. (The pre-war Russian ruble was worth about 85 present-day United States cents.)

Records show the average monthly salary in the building trades in August, 1914, was 46.80 rubles; in July, 1937, it was 224 rubles, an apparent increase of 378 per cent. The 1914 average wage of a mechanic in a big industry was 40.50 rubles; in July, 1937, it was 240 rubles, an increase of 490 per cent.

But black bread, standard food of the Russian workman, was only six kopeks a kilogram (2.2 pounds) in August, 1914, while it was 85 kopeks in July, 1937, an increase of 1,320 per cent. (A ruble is 100 kopeks.) Other prices in rubles were:

	1914	1937
Pork, 1 kilogram	.59	11.00
Cheese, 1 kilogram	.98	14.80
Butter, 1 kilogram	1.17	20.00
Milk, 1 litre	.14	1.70
Cotton cloth, 1 yard	.21	12.00
Man's shoes, pair	12.00	250.00
Man's suit	40.00	890.00

Tokyo Feels 'Gas' Rationing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Few single measures have brought home to inhabitants of Tokyo the inconveniences of being at war so acutely as the recent introduction of a system of ration cards for the use of gasoline. A cut of about one third in the national consumption of this fuel has been ordered, and the results of this measure were quickly felt by taxicab owners and drivers, owners of private cars, patrons of busses, and users of gasoline generally.

There are some ten thousand taxicabs in Tokyo, and competition has been so keen that the ricksha has almost disappeared from the scene, while taxicab fares have been perhaps the cheapest in the world, although not so cheap if considered in relation to the relatively low income of the average Japanese. With a third of their fuel cut off, the taxicab operators saw themselves forced to raise their charges by 50 per cent to maintain their former rate of earnings, and many of them took no chances and pushed up their fares by 100 per cent, charging a yen for a drive that would formerly have cost 50 sen.

The great majority of Tokyo taxicabs have no meters; and charges have been fixed by a process of collective bargaining between the driver and his prospective customer. Now the basis of this bargaining has become upset, and the offer of "gojisen" (50 sen), which would formerly take one a reasonable distance in the capital, which covers a huge area, is no longer acceptable. The Tokyo central station has been deprived of taxicab service because the few cars which were formerly stationed there, and which were provided with meters, have gone on a strike, the owners protesting that the meter charges were too low to enable them to earn a living.

Busses have also suffered from the cut in the gasoline allowance, and are becoming noticeably more crowded, with the result that more travelers in Tokyo are being thrown back on the streetcars, which have always been overcrowded. Private owners of cars also have their difficulties. The two gallons of liquid fuel per day which are allowed for a private car do not permit much riding.

Five thousand fishermen in Tokyo Bay and perhaps others in other parts of Japan also have their grievance in connection with the new restriction. They have some reason to feel that virtue is not its own reward; for, when called on to report the amount of gasoline which they used and assured that their livelihood would be protected, they responded with honest figures, and now find that they are restricted to an allowance of gasoline which makes it impossible for them to operate their craft on a full-time basis.

As an additional means of saving oil, it is proposed to introduce charcoal-burning busses and to mix alcohol with gasoline in steadily increasing proportions.

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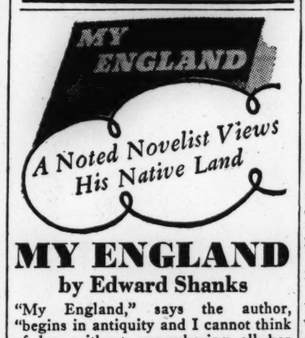

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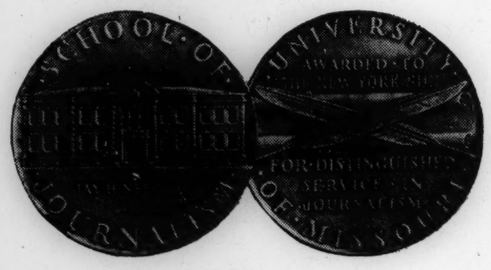

THE School of Journalism of the University of Missouri has awarded The Sun its annual Medal of Honor for distinguished newspaper service in the United States.
In presenting the medal to The Sun, Acting Dean Roscoe Ellard said:
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THE NEWSPAPER YOU SHOULD READ

Court for British Empire Indorsed in Canadian Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 1—Definite assurance that Government legislation will be introduced in Parliament next year, to abolish appeals from the Canadian Courts to the Privy Council of Great Britain, has been given by the present Ministry.

Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, has given the assurance of the Government action to C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State in the R. B. Bennett Administration, who is the sponsor of the abolition move in the House of Commons.

Mr. Cahan withdrew his own bill agreeing with the Minister that more time, at least another year, was required by the Canadian law bodies to consider the far-reaching change.

The Government, through Mr. Lapointe, pledged itself to give serious consideration to a proposal from Mr. Bennett, the Opposition leader, who suggested that a high tribunal for the Empire be established on lines similar to those of the World Court at The Hague.

Court of Last Resort

Such a body would serve as a court of last resort not only for the Dominions, but for the United Kingdom itself, Mr. Bennett suggested in making his proposal.

"It has been the view of distinguished statesmen in the British Empire for many years that, having regard to the possibilities of difference between the various Dominions and the United Kingdom, there should be some tribunal created by common consent to deal with these matters," said the Conservative leader.

The proposed court would replace the House of Lords as the court of last resort for the United Kingdom and all members of the Commonwealth would be called upon to contribute representatives under the plan outlined by Mr. Bennett.

"There is much in favor of such a proposal," said Mr. Lapointe, recalling the sentiment of the Conference on Dominion Legislation in 1926 and in 1929 when expressions of approval were heard for an arbitral body.

Disputes such as that between Ulster and Southern Ireland over the location of the boundary line could be brought to the Imperial Court and satisfactorily settled, Mr. Bennett believed. He pointed to the efficacy of an arbitration board in the settlement of the Labrador boundary dispute which dragged on for many years between Canada and Newfoundland.

Backed by Major Parties

With both major parties in favor of the Bennett proposal it is likely that the Dominion will assume leadership in a move for recognition, on the part of other Dominions and the United Kingdom, of the need for some such court. Action in that direction would logically follow the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council which would leave Canada without a court of last resort beyond the Dominion.

The move for abolition of appeals to the Privy Council has been long discussed in Canada. Opposition to the appeal method took on increased significance following the January, 1937, Privy Council decisions invalidating the social legislation that constituted the Bennett Government's "New Deal."

The contention on the part of legal authorities seeking autonomy for the Canadian courts is that the appeals to London have not only run counter to the intent of the British North America act but that the judgments are rendered without detailed knowledge to the nuances of the Canadian situations.

Bullitt Confers With Daladier

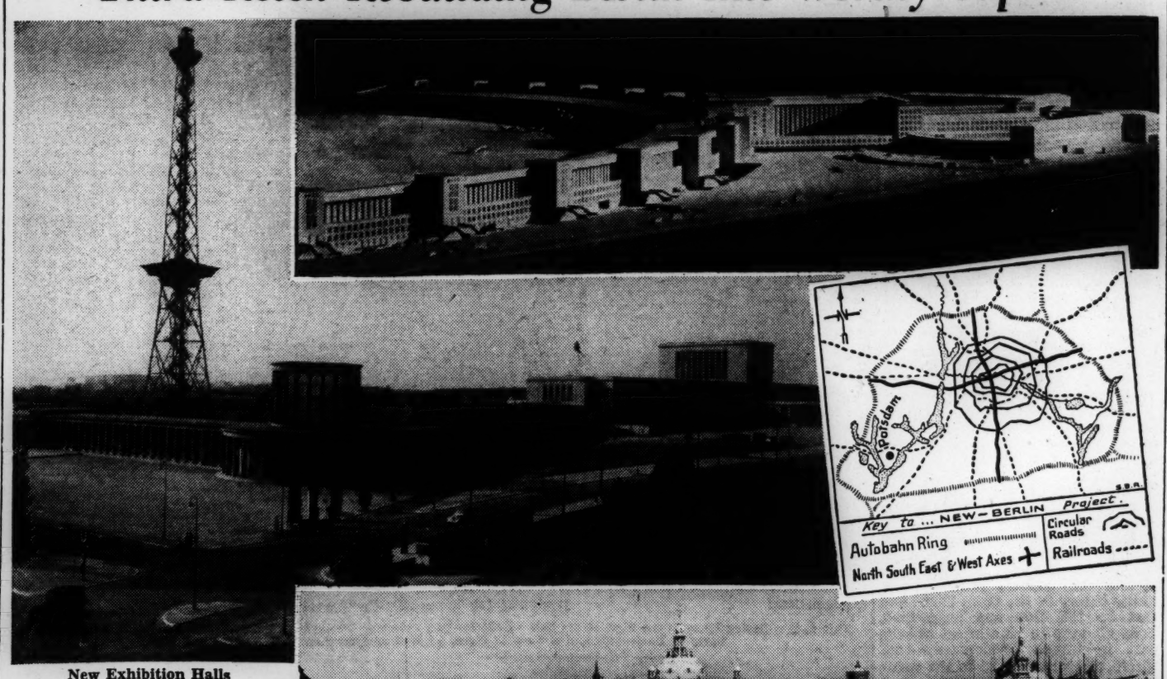
PARIS, June 1 (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt and Premier Edouard Daladier met at the War Ministry May 30 to talk about the general European situation.

American embassy sources said the Ambassador was keeping in daily contact with both M. Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet in regard to the troubled issues of Czechoslovakia and the Spanish Civil War.

Crossings Mishaps Report

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported today that 1,875 persons were killed and 5,136 injured in crossing mishaps last year, the largest number of casualties since 1930.

Third Reich Rebuilding Berlin Into Worthy Capital



New Exhibition Halls

German Tourist Office

Wide Highways and Great Buildings in Plan

Upper Right—Model of Tempelhof Airfield, Now Under Construction. Center Right—Scheme of Autobahn Ring, Circular Roads, Railroads, and North and South and East and West Axes. Lower—The World-Famous Unter den Linden

Communist Party Declares Support For Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The Communist Party here issues a document asserting that it "defends the United States Constitution." On this note the bi-annual convention of the Party adjourned last night, after adopting a platform calling for Communist alliance with all Progressive elements in the nation, to defeat "reactionaries" in the coming Congressional elections.

The Party releases for public view its own Constitution, which contains only two important changes—one, requiring members of the Communist Party to be citizens of the United States, or to have declared their intention of becoming such; and the other, stating that the party is "affiliated with its fraternal Communist Parties of other lands through the Communist International." According to previous phrasing, the Communist Party of the United States was a "section of the Communist International."

In its platform, the Party sets the defeat of Fascist forces and the protection of democracy as immediate objectives. "This is not a Socialist platform," according to Communist spokesmen. "It can, and must, be carried out now, within the framework of capitalist society, if democracy is to be safeguarded. It is a program of immediate measures which must be adopted if the American people are to enjoy even the most elementary rights of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

The long-term objective of the Party is indicated by the following passage in the new Constitution:

"This (united action with the Progressive forces) will help preserve democracy and further develop it, creating more favorable conditions for the eventual establishment of the highest form of democracy—socialism."

Among the planks in the new platform were those calling for the investigation and suppression of Fascist propaganda, for equal rights for Negroes, for nationalization of the "entire banking system, railroads and munitions industry," for more liberal relief and social security, and for concerted action among the democracies to "halt and isolate the Fascist warmakers."

The party campaign for a united front with all Progressive elements, which has been rebuffed by President Roosevelt, John L. Lewis and Mayor La Guardia, solicits co-operation with Labor's Nonpartisan League, the American Labor Party, the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association, the Wisconsin Progressive Party, the Washington Commonwealth Federation, the New Deal supporters of President Roosevelt in the Democratic Party, and the Progressives in the Republican Party.

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party, and William Z. Foster, National Chairman, were unanimously re-elected.

Poland's Minerals Shown

CHICAGO—Examples of minerals of economic value mined in Poland are now included in the mineralogical collections at Field Museum of Natural History. Among them are the mineral wax ozocerite, various salts of potash, Polish marbles, and a peat from which paper, yarn, and woven fabrics are made.

Refashioning of Berlin Seeks Real Metropolis for the Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Work is under way to refashion this city into a capital worthy of the high aims and achievements of the Third Reich, in accordance with plans announced in a recent official declaration.

The project, as detailed examination discloses, is one of the most ambitious ever undertaken in the Reich, and ranks second in comparison elsewhere only with those begun after some natural catastrophe such as fire, earthquake or flood. It will turn this city "from a desert of stone into a real metropolis."

There have been many such plans for a bigger and better Berlin during the past century, but most of them have ultimately been whittled down to minor alterations, so that in realization they are far from the comprehensive plans which Prof. Albert Speer, in collaboration with Herr Hitler, has now worked out.

The future Berlin will turn upon two axes, the one running from north to south and the other from east to west. These two main traffic arteries, which are to be the one about 24 miles and the other 33 miles long, and 100 yards wide, will begin and end in the Autobahnring which encircles the city, at a distance of about 20 miles from the center.

In addition, a number of wide thoroughfares running through the city in concentric circles and crossing the two axes at various points will serve as outlets for excess traffic.

Imposing Buildings and Lake

The north-south axis will be the more imposing, for along it are to be erected the new representative buildings of the Third Reich. The most important part of it will be between the two new central railroad stations, the South Station, near the Tempelhof Airfield, and the North, at a point in the Wedding section of the city.

Along the north-south axis, near the North Station, a large artificial lake, three quarters of a mile long and more than a third of a mile wide, is to be made on land declared too swampy for building. Before the east-west axis is reached at the present Siegesallee, a huge assembly hall and a square, capable of accommodating 1,000,000 persons, are to be erected, while the present Königsplatz is to be much enlarged and modernized.

It is generally assumed that the large Victory Monument (1870) will be removed to a new site, further west, but that the former Reichstag Building will remain where it is. At that point in the Tiergarten, Berlin's largest park, where both axes meet, underground crossings are to ensure that the traffic on the one road will not interfere with that on the other.

The north-south axis, after leaving the Tiergarten, will break through a residential part of the city in order to reach the Potsdamerplatz. Here will be a fine, circular Platz, 230 yards in diameter, round which business and official buildings and a modern cinema will spring up.

Four Stations to Go

The new road will then continue through a much built-up area, across a large section now covered by unsightly railway sidings, to the South Station. In the process of development not only many private houses and shops are to disappear, but also four railroad stations—Lehrter, Stettiner, Potsdamer, and Anhalter—and the underground railroads will be converted from a double into a four-track system. Beyond the two railroad stations it is planned to erect extensive housing settlements. All this is to be completed by 1950, it is officially announced.

The comprehensiveness and the logic of this new town-planning scheme are apparent to all who examine a map of Berlin. It follows the lines laid down by previous German architects and seeks to eliminate much that they would have eliminated.

The history of proposals for the improvement of this city might well start with Bismarck's letter to the Prussian Ministry of Commerce in February, 1869, when he uttered a warning against the consequences of permitting the Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg Railroad, as it was then called, to build large sidings behind the Potsdamer Bahnhof.

These have continued to occupy most valuable building space until the present day; it is estimated that, including passenger and goods stations in this area, 1,000,000 square yards will now be freed for other purposes. Thanks to Bismarck the new Kurfürstendamm (Berlin's Broadway) was given a width of 53, and not 30 meters, as first planned.

Space for Garden Cities

A new impetus in architecture about 30 years ago resulted in plans for a new lay-out of the city, particularly how to concentrate all railroad traffic into two central stations. The most important permanent results from these efforts however showed themselves in the new housing settlements, which were inspired by the new idea of the garden city.

Schinkel, Maechler, and other famous architects of the last century had given much thought to the building of a new Berlin, to the erection of a north-south avenue, and to the erection of a "government city" round the Königsplatz. But their ideas have had to wait until the Third Reich before being developed.

Apart from the plans for the future improvement of the Capital, it must also be added that a number of outstanding buildings, have either already been erected or are in process of erection. Among the former may be mentioned the Reich Air Ministry, in the Leipziger Strasse, the new Exhibition Halls, and the Olympic Stadium; while among those still under construction are the new buildings at the Tempelhofer Airfield and the new Reichsbank.

New Autonomy In Indian State Upheld in Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—A tempest in an Indian teapot has subsided with the announcement that Sir John Hubback, British Governor of the newly formed autonomous Province of Orissa, a coastal area south of Calcutta, has abandoned leave of absence that had been arranged to enable him to visit Britain this summer.

The reason for the storm was that the British Government had nominated a Civil Servant, Mr. John R. Dain, to act as Governor during Sir John Hubback's absence. The elected Indian ministers looked upon this as a slight upon themselves, Mr. Dain holding an appointment in which he was subject to their authority, whereas as Governor he would in some cases be liable to have to exercise powers of veto over their actions.

Consequently, the resignation of the Government was threatened, which has been avoided by Sir John's remaining at his post.

The incident is illustrative of a change in atmosphere that has been brought about by the recently instituted constitutional reforms, the new ministers of State showing quite unexpected determination in insisting that nothing shall, even in appearance, detract from the very real authority they now exercise.

The Indian Premier of Orissa, Mr. Biswanath Das, addressing the Provincial Legislature, said the Ministry had no personal grievance against Mr. Dain, who was an old and experienced officer. Their contention was that the office of Governor ought not to be occupied by one serving under the Ministry. The Indian National Congress President, Mr. Subhas C. Bose, has sent Mr. Das a telegram congratulating him on the vindication of the fundamental for which he and his colleagues had contended.

Fair Carillon

The 400-foot Tower of the Sun on Treasure Island will ring with music of 44 great carillon bells during the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco.

Landon Deplores Tolerance Which Tolerates Crime

AURORA, Ill., June 1 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate in 1936, asserted last night, "There is a tolerance in this Country which must be fought along with intolerance—the tolerance of crooked city and state political machines."

The Former Kansas Governor spoke at a program commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the First Congregational Church of Aurora, in which the first Republican Congressional district convention in Illinois was held nearly 84 years ago.

"There is too much tolerance of the unholy alliance between politics and crime," Mr. Landon said, "and too many people take it for granted, saying nothing can be done, instead of fighting against the evil. It has become too much the fashion to sneer at things worth while."

He told his listeners, "We'll muddle through this economic confusion if we cling to two basic fundamentals—the maintenance of decent, free public discussion and the true spirit of tolerance."

The Kansan said he had become conscious of "a spirit of growing intolerance in the United States, a little hardening toward those in need of relief" and added, "we seem to be losing something of that pioneer spirit which recognized the vital need of helping one another."

The Church, he averred, "must fight vigorously class and racial intolerance, which once more is raising its ugly head in this Country."

In recognition of the fact that the Aurora Church was the scene of a historic political meeting, Mr. Landon devoted much of his address to a recapitulation of party history in the Nation.

Berlin Cafe Patrons Taken Into Custody

BERLIN, June 1 (AP)—Police made an unexpected raid last night on fashionable cafes along the Kurfuerstendamm, in Berlin's West End, and took into custody 339 patrons, of whom 417 were Jews.

It was said officially 76 were held on charges of smuggling foreign currency, peddling narcotics, and possessing "incriminating" material from Jewish sources. It was emphasized that the raid was not part of an anti-Semitic drive, but a police check-up.

Kidnap Search Started By Farmers in Florida

PRINCETON, Fla., June 1 (AP)—Aroused farmers of the Redlands District organized a vast search today for James Bailey Cash Jr., kidnaped child.

W. P. Cash, the boy's uncle indicated his brother now was willing for the posses to take to the fields since 24 hours had elapsed after he paid the $10,000 ransom with no word from the abductors.

National Guardsmen, war veterans, and 1,600 Boy Scouts were ready to join the farmers in the search.

A. F. of L. Censured

STELLARTON, Nova Scotia, June 1 (CP)—The local branch of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, voted a resolution yesterday, condemning the American Federation of Labor and the Progressive Miners Union for "expressing the intention to attempt to disrupt the United Mine Workers of America in Nova Scotia.

(The U. M. W. is an affiliate of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.)

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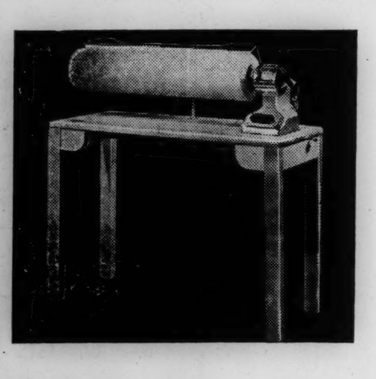

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NOW AIR CONDITIONED
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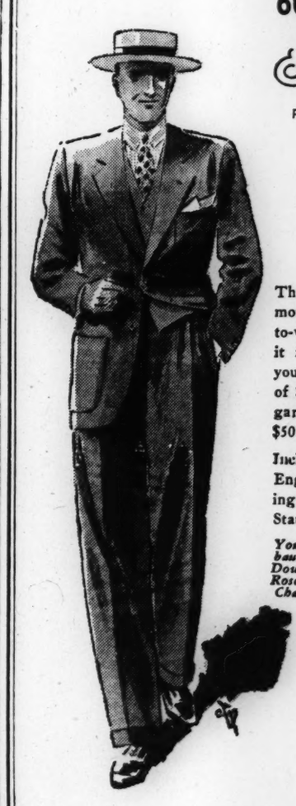

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British and Japanese Dispute Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

rights in China by the Japanese authorities involved in the situation to which attention is herein brought are contrary to the repeated assurances of the Japanese Government that the American rights will be respected; that the Japanese Government will take immediate steps, in keeping with such assurances, to cause the return to their rightful owners of the premises of the University of Shanghai and other American property under the occupation of Japanese armed forces; and that the Japanese Government will issue instructions to have removed the obstacles interposed by the Japanese authorities in China against return by American nationals to places such as those mentioned in the areas under Japanese military occupation."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Sharp divergence in official British and Japanese views concerning responsibility for property damage during the Shanghai hostilities has been brought to a focus through recent interchange between the Presidents of the British and the Japanese Chambers of Commerce in their annual statements.

First stroke was delivered by R. Calder-Marshall for the British, when he dealt with the havoc wrought in Shanghai by the fighting and the subsequent wanton destruction during the past year. He allotted generous blame to the Japanese in that connection.

Masaji Yoshida of the Japanese Chamber surprised the foreign community by the completeness with which he took issue in his annual address a short time later. After saying that there were no reasons for foreigners to blame the Japanese for housing and cargo transportation problems during the hostilities and afterward, Mr. Yoshida went on to say that he had often heard "ironical words and complaints" on Japan's nonadherence to the theory of the Open Door, and that he felt this was unjustified, since all were to be allowed to take part in future development—that specifically with regard to the management of special companies such as the "Central China Development Company," the Japanese Government "would not refuse to allow foreigners and Chinese to participate in the management."

"It is to be regretted that there are many foreigners who ascribe the damages suffered by foreigners in Shanghai, and the privation to which the Chinese people have been reduced, to the actions of the Japanese," he added. "In doing so they fail to take into consideration the causes leading up to the Sino-Japanese clash and the measures which were taken to prevent the incident.

"We heartily hope that Japanese traders and industrialists will cooperate with foreigners or Chinese in the management of enterprises in China. . . . We intend to carry on enterprises with fair play, based on an equal footing by rejecting the policy pursued by the National Government of giving prejudicial assistance to one side."

This speech provoked a great deal of comment from British, Americans and others, mostly adverse. The "Open Door" visualized by Japan, it is contended, entails merely the contribution of foreign capital to Japanese enterprises in China when Japan can get such things started.

Shanghai Chinese End Radiocasting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Virtually all of the Chinese-owned radiocasting stations of the International Settlement and the French Concession have voluntarily shut down to avoid either complying with the supervision by a new Japanese "broadcasting superintendent" or discovering what might happen through refusal.

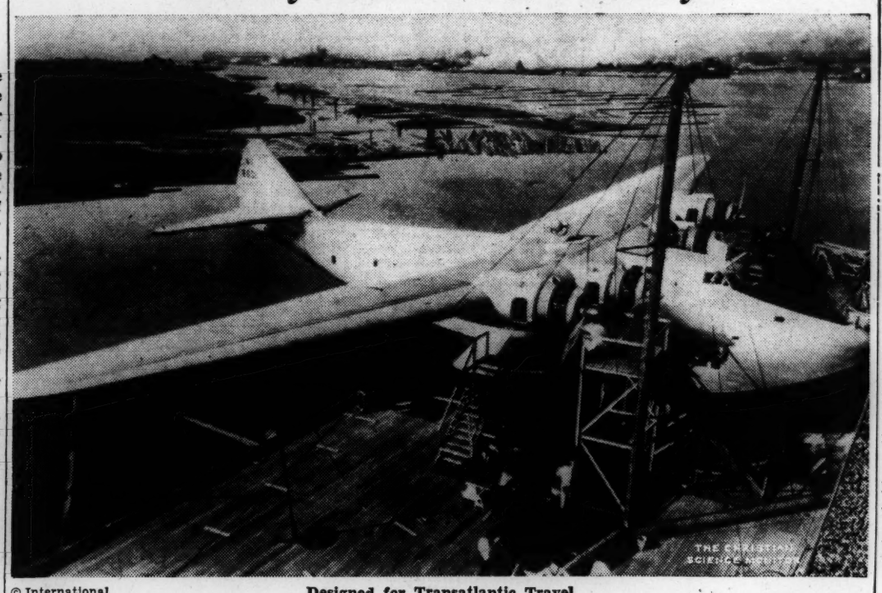
Other foreign stations are not to be molested. They have ignored the Japanese notice, but passage of the deadline which had been established resulted in no dire consequences for them and it was reliably reported that the whole purpose of the move was to prevent the Chinese stations from broadcasting in a way deemed detrimental to Japanese interest.

Presumably the Japanese action was taken on a basis of Japanese claims to succession in all matters where Chinese sovereignty formerly prevailed in Shanghai. This is the point on which foreigners are protesting, with no final conclusion, in such matters as postal and telegraphic censorship.

How About Red Oil?

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Without a smile, the Bureau of Standards announced today there is no likelihood of running out of red traffic lights. Experts found domestic potash supplies are sufficient for supplying the kind of red glass needed for traffic equipment.

Luxury Liner of the Airways



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Designed for Transatlantic Travel

This 41-Ton Boeing Plane Is the First of Six Being Built for Pan American Airways for Transatlantic Service. It Is Designed to Carry 72 Passengers and a Crew of Eight, as Well as 5,000 Pounds of Freight and Mail

'Flying Hotel' Awaits Tests; Plane Designed to Carry 80

By the Associated Press

SEATTLE, Wash., June 1—An airplane the size of a five-room bungalow—that's the way its builders describe it—was ready for its first flight today.

Readied for an initial test of its flying qualities was the Boeing-winged boat, a colossus of the skies, destined to carry the American flag in competition with the big transport planes of other nations on the ocean airways.

The world's most powerful ocean air liner, with accommodations for 72 passengers and a crew of eight, was not built overnight. It has an interesting list of forebears. The granddaddy of this 82,500-pound machine was designed in 1929, two years after Charles A. Lindbergh flew the Atlantic to Paris.

That first streamlined plane, the design of which has been used as a rough prototype not only for the current flying boat, but for two huge landplanes as well, weighed less than a tenth of what the Boeing "Clipper" weighs.

Early Tests Recalled

But the engineers who turned it out figure it must have pointed the way toward today's wide-winged, powerful and speedy transports and one type of heavily armed bomber in the service of the Army Air Corps.

"The first important step in the chain of events that has led to what is called the four-engine era," C. L. Egtvedt, President of the Boeing Aircraft Company, has said, "was the designing in 1929 of the Boeing 'Monomail'."

To fly fast and efficiently, airplanes must be "clean." That is, their external surfaces must be as smooth as an eel's. The Monomail's were. It was all metal, sleek and with retractable landing gear which lowered wind resistance in flight, a far cry from the brace-and-wire airplane of World War days which flew with the air singing through its rigging.

New Construction Plans

The Monomail introduced the unbraced cantilever wing, with an internal construction which was strong for the same reason that a cantilever bridge is strong.

From lessons learned in building the Monomail, the company brought out a twin-engined bomber, credited with establishing a new trend in military aircraft. Then followed the first American-made, high-speed passenger transport plane, the "247," which, in 1933, was the speediest transport on American air lanes.

The first four-engined land machine of the same general design as the old Monomail was produced in 1935 for the Army. This was the "Flying Fortress," dated as one of the most efficient bombers in the world. A "super-flying fortress," of much greater weight, but of the same mold, was delivered to the Army a few months ago.

Again using the Monomail as a basic idea, the company also is producing four-engined transports for commercial use, due to be delivered to Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., and Pan American Airways late in the fall.

The "Clipper" ship is the first of six coming off the assembly line.

U.S. Move to Halt Arms Race Asked By Presbyterians

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (AP)—The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., deploring "the armament race into which our Nation has been drawn," turned to President Roosevelt today with an appeal for an international conference on disarmament.

"The increasing armament of the Nations, wars and the preparation for war everywhere in progress, invite the Judgment of God," said a report of the Committee on Social Education and Action, adopted by the 150th General Assembly.

"Governments have apparently turned their backs on the hope of a world community based on peace and justice. . . . We, as Christians, however, dare not surrender the hope of peace, for we follow one who is the Prince of Peace."

Class Divisions Decried

The 7,000-word report, approved by the 950 commissioners yesterday, set forth the Church's position on ecoonmic and social problems, touching on motion pictures, divorce, industrial strife, radio, prohibition and other issues.

The report noted a "widening breach" between classes in America and urged "ceaseless vigilance in safeguarding the civil liberties of all people."

"We recognize the obligation of the Church to join in community efforts to preserve that freedom of speech and peaceable assembly which is the foundation of American liberty and the safeguard of the continued independence of the Church itself," the report said.

Asserting that the "right of collective bargaining now has become the law of the land," the report declared "it is incumbent upon employers and labor leaders alike to cooperate in establishing an industrial regime that will be increasingly democratic, peaceful and just."

Liquor Advertising Opposed

It deemed vicious and contrary to public welfare "the present Governmental policy of permitting the promotion of the sale and consumption of liquors by advertising, by the employment of hostesses and by other practices designed to lure trade."

The report commended film producers for "an increasing tendency to select themes and plays that are worthy of the educational and spiritual power that the motion picture might have."

It condemned lynching, protested against compulsory military training in schools and colleges, urged uniform legislation on marriage and divorce and praised the Federal Communications Commission for its censoring of improper radio broadcasts.

American Engineers to Help Warplane Industry in France

PARIS, June 1 (AP)—An agreement between the French Government and American airplane manufacturers for what may amount to a general overhauling of the French warplane industry by American engineers was disclosed today at a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies Air Committee.

Members of the Committee said Chairman Lucien Bossoutrot had told them that in return for a recent order of 100 Curtiss pursuit planes American manufacturers had agreed to send engineers to France to advise the Air Ministry.

When the planes are delivered, M. Bossoutrot was quoted as saying, machinery also will be delivered for the manufacture of spare parts and will be used eventually in France's nationalized factories to build entire new fighting planes.

Deputy Pierre Dignac had requested "explanations" from the Air Ministry regarding the purchase of American planes, and M. Bossoutrot in making his statement said he was speaking for Air Minister Guy la Chambre.

The enlisting of American aid was described by M. Bossoutrot as necessary because of grave war threats in Europe.

"The French Government was led to buy 100 American pursuit planes because of the serious international situation," he said. "It is because of Hitler's action in Austria and the situation in Czechoslovakia.

"When (Pierre) Cot was Air Minister France would not construct enough fighting planes because of the 40-hour week and the resultant reduced production. That situation was not the fault of M. Cot, but of general circumstances."

The need for immediate strengthening of French air defenses in North Africa because of tension with Italy over Tunisia was the subject of a report approved by the Committee.

Rare Silverware Covers 12 Reigns Of British Monarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Some 250 rare pieces of antique silverware, on loan from the British Antique Dealers' Association of London, England, representing the reigns of 12 British sovereigns, were recently on display at Birks-Ellis-Ryrie's showrooms. Said to be the largest such display ever assembled in Canada, it included all reigns of England from the time of Queen Elizabeth, except Oliver Cromwell and William and Mary.

Seal top spoons served a dual purpose. In addition to being used for eating, they had their owners' initials engraved at one end, to stamp sealing wax. One such spoon was hallmarked 1609, during the reign of James I, and an Elizabethan spoon, similar to it, was dated 1566. A pair of gravy argyles, hallmarked 1783, used the same principle as the modern thermos bottle. The silver argyle was surrounded by a hollow compartment, which could be filled with hot water to keep the gravy warm. As far back as the reign of George III there were facilities for making coffee, as shown by a "tricolator," a form of percolator, hallmarked 1817. A silver-gilt oval tea tray, bought from the estate of Baron Rothschild, was valued at $2,500.

Spanish Woman Named To American Academy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—For the first time a woman's name is on the list of honorary corresponding members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, following the election of Dona Concha Espina, of San Sebastian, Spain, to this membership in company with Lord Macmillan, by the Academy Directorate May 28.

The two new members join a company of 10 distinguished foreigners in this bracket, but Dona Espina is the first Spaniard so honored. The announcement of her election by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Academy, describes her as a poet and novelist whose works have been translated into many languages and have won her many honors in her own country including the Order of Maria Luisa awarded in 1927 at the dedication of a statue, fountain, and a library of her works at Santander, her birthplace. She has been a corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America since 1924 and has its medal of arts and literature.

Lord Macmillan is Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in the Government of Great Britain, and his contributions to the literature and interpretation of the law are regarded as of outstanding importance. He is a Trustee of the British Museum and of the National Library of Scotland.

Prelate Calls for Calmness

LONDON June 1 (AP) — The Archbishop of Canterbury pleaded for "calmness of language and temper in the present unsettled international situation" today when he opened the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury—the Church of England's Assembly—at Westminster Abbey.

"During the last fortnight the Nations of Europe, our own included, have been going through a time of more than usual strain and anxiety," the Primate said. "It is not yet over although its pressure has been happily relaxed."

Referring to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement urging maintenance of peace in Central Europe, the Archbishop said: "It may be opportune that the Secretary of State of the United States has just reminded the world that 63 Nations stand committed to a policy of peace by their signatures to the Kellogg Pact."

Canada Provides Mines Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Provincial Department of Mines has established scholarships of a value of $600 and $300, available to students who wish to specialize in mining, metallurgy, or geology. These scholarships are to be awarded to the most deserving candidates upon the recommendation of a selection committee of university professors. They are granted for one year but may be renewed. The holder of such bursary is at liberty to choose his institution of study.

Bachelors of Arts and other students, who may be admitted to the School of Mines of Lavall University, or those holding equal qualifications, may be candidates for these scholarships. Everything possible will be done to direct and assist young men who have a leaning toward the mining industry.

Canada Rejects Exclusion Bill

OTTAWA, June 1 (CP)—The bill designed to restrict Oriental immigration, introduced by A. W. Neill, British Columbia Independent, was defeated in the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 87 to 39.

This was the final act in Mr. Neill's long fight to cut down Japanese immigration, a fight that has waged over two bills introduced at this session and brought several evenings of sharp debate.

A previous bill, which would have completely excluded Japanese, was defeated May 24 by a division of the House. Yesterday's bill provided that all immigrants of 15 years or over be required to read and write the English or some language native to the countries of Europe.

While the bill did not mention Japanese it would apply mainly to all Orientals.

Mr. Neill said he had figures to show that Japanese attending British Columbia schools had doubled in the past 11 years. In Vancouver alone there were 2,000 Japanese on relief.

New Jersey Ends Its Publicity Stunt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 1—The New Jersey Senate today refused to continue the State Advertising Council instituted a year ago to publicize New Jersey recreational, residential, and industrial advantages. A $150,000 appropriation measure to continue its functions was turned down here last night.

The brief debate did not make reference to the fact that the "Garden State" is probably the most widely advertised Commonwealth in the Nation today, as a result of the determined stand which Mayor Frank Hague has taken in his Hudson County bailiwick against latter-day economic labor trends. The vote was said to have reflected a consensus, however, that this was no time to spend $150,000 on pleasant reading.

The measure urging continuance of the advertising program was sponsored by Senator James K. Allardice (R) of Toms River, N. J.

U. S. Army Budget Boosted

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to give the Army a $6,000,000 supplemental appropriation for "critical items of anti-aircraft equipment."

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BRIDES — BRIDESMAIDS
will be more gorgeous than ever this June and parents will not have to mortgage their future to outfit the wedding party at
Feller's
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Outdoors Theater Near Seattle Prepares for Yearly Showing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREMERTON, Wash.—When late rhododendrons are in bloom in the deep woods and June is June, the Mountaineers produce their annual play in their open-air Forest Theater near this City on the Olympic Peninsula across Puget Sound from Seattle. The play this year, which will be the sixteenth production, is "Sleeping Beauty" by Frances Homer to be given June 5 and June 12. Last year it was a repeat performance of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

The Mountaineers, primarily a mountain-climbing and out-door organization, have developed the Mountaineer Players with their own technic and tradition. It began with impromptu skits put on at out-door gatherings where actors were so clever that the idea of a forest play developed with "Robin Hood" as the first performance in 1923.

A natural amphitheater was discovered in the forest on the Kitsap Cabin property belonging to the organization where plays are given each year. This theater, surrounded by splendid firs, consists of a spacious lower stage and upper stage or "mound" which is banked with maidenhair, sword ferns, and trilliums. The gently sloping hillside provides seating room for 800 persons.

Through the years, under the direction of Mrs. Robert F. Sandall, the Players have not only developed their own out-door technic but music, masks, and dancing have all been adapted to this unique presentation. The audiences too are particularly Forest Theater audiences. Some persons came each year, people who enjoy the sound of voices in the forest, who enjoy sitting on the grass under a June-blue ceiling and who, for an orchestra, prefer the song of a wood thrush.

These audiences have seen fairies, dwarfs, and gnomes in the woods. One year the woodland stage became an English downs and St. George, the ancient Druids, princesses, and a dragon, spitting fire, went through the parts of "The Reluctant Dragon" by Emma Gelders Sterne. Another June the audience saw the toads, water rats, badgers, and the mole in "Toad of Toad Hall" by A. A. Milne. Twice Robin Hood and his merry men have made the Northwest Forest into a Sherwood.

What is still considered by many as the outstanding play given was "Alice in Wonderland" repeated again four years later with elaborations. The play was presented on a giant chess board with live chess figures moving across the board and Alice entering by the "mound" transformed into a garden of living flowers. "Alice" as a favorite ranks with Jessie Graham White's "Snow White."

Attending plays in the Forest Theater is an all-day affair. Audiences bring their lunches and picnic in any one of a dozen beauty spots surrounding Kitsap Cabin. After lunch they wander off down the rhododendron-lined trail to the Theater.

Movie Stars' Sales Under Ordinance Ban

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (AP)—The State Supreme Court has made the ultra-ultra City of Beverly Hills safe for its movie stars.

The high court ruled constitutional a City ordinance prohibiting auctions in private dwellings in restricted residential areas.

"It is common knowledge of which a reviewing tribunal may take judicial notice," said Justice F. W. Houser in his opinion yesterday, "that the City of Beverly Hills is the place of residence of numerous 'stars' and 'executives' of the motion picture industry.

"Ordinarily a well advertised auction sale of personal property will attract a motley throng, not only of possible intending purchasers but also of the curious and idle and unemployable persons."

Cavalrymen Ready For War Practice

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa., June 1 (AP)—Pennsylvania will open its vast military reservation in the Blue Mountains Saturday to 2,000 cavalrymen of three sister States, moving in for a fortnight of war practice.

The fifty-ninth cavalry brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen Lewis B. Ballantyne of Trenton, N. J., will send its 2,000 officers and men and about 800 horses from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. They will train from June 4 to 18. It will be the first time units from Connecticut and Massachusetts have used the 18,000-acre Pennsylvania camp, established only a few years ago.

Canada Reports Gradual Decrease In Unemployment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Additional evidence that Canada is successfully coping with its unemployment problem is presented in a preliminary report of Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, showing a decrease of 32 per cent in the total number of fully employable persons receiving non-agricultural material aid last March, as compared with March, 1937. In other words, the figures for this class were reduced from 259,480 to 176,000. About 69.4 per cent of the total of fully employable persons on aid was reported from 52 cities of over 10,000 population distributing aid.

There was also a decrease of 25.2 per cent in that period in totals of all those in receipt of non-agricultural material aid; the total number, including totally unemployable, partially employable, and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads, standing last March at 657,000.

The drought relief figures tell a different story. Approximately 90,000 farmers (resident farm operators) received agricultural material aid for subsistence in March. Including their dependents, this group numbered 405,000. Of this total 351,000, or 86.7 per cent, were located in Saskatchewan, causing this Province to show an increase of 93.6 per cent over March, 1937.

Light, however, is appearing in this dark picture. The agricultural department is in receipt of reports intimating that conditions in Saskatchewan, due to heavy rains, appear more favorable than at any time during the past ten years. By fall a large decrease in farm relief figures is expected.

Iowa's Treasurer Approves Hopkins' Stand on Wearin

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 1 (AP)—Leo J. Wegman, State Treasurer, touched off a Statehouse battle here today by releasing what he said was the "substance" of a telegram to Harry L. Hopkins, commending the WPA chief for endorsing Otha D. Wearin in the Iowa Democratic Senatorial primary contest.

"Stand by your guns and more power to you," the telegram said. It was dated last Thursday, May 26, the day after Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel had expressed in a telegram his resentment at Mr. Hopkins' statement favoring Wearin.

The dispute in the State official family served to heighten the final week's primary battle in which Wearin and three others are opposing Senator Guy M. Gillette's bid for renomination. The race has attracted national attention because of Mr. Hopkins' statement and subsequent repercussions from Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and others on the Senate floor.

Governor Kraschel is regarded as a Gillette supporter, although he has made no statement on the candidates in the race for several months.

"Your public announcement has served to bring out in the open supporters of other candidates who were heretofore masquerading under the cloak of neutrality," Wegman's statement to Hopkins said. "The authority with which one speaks for the Democratic votes of Iowa should be, and probably is, based on the majority vote the speaker has enjoyed.

"Just why the President and his valiant supporters should remain silent and inactive while tories and oppositionists wage their vicious attacks and indulge in more vicious propaganda is beyond my comprehension."

Mr. Wegman, three times State Treasurer, is unopposed in his quest for renomination.

The telegram also asserted Iowa Democrats and New Dealers "sincerely and honestly" supporting President Roosevelt, "heartily approve your consistent and honest reactions to Congressman Wearin's candidacy . . ."

Governor Kraschel's telegram said it is "regrettable that Mr. Hopkins is the first to violate his declared policy of keeping WPA out of politics."

Meanwhile Congressman Vincent F. Harrington (D) Iowa, returned to his home state from Washington last night to charge in a radio address that the anti-Gillette campaign is sponsored by a group "as alien to Iowa and Iowa interests as they are to Senator Gillette." Mr. Wearin, speaking twice over the radio, asserted "the reactionary interest of the country is behind Gillette."

Christianity's Way Called World Hope

BRYN MAWR, Pa., June 1 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, declared today "more genuine and intelligent progress toward learning how to build stable foundations for world peace had been accomplished during the past 20 years than during the preceding four centuries."

Delivering the Commencement address at Bryn Mawr College, Mr. Sayre said the movement for peace throughout the world was growing "at all times more intelligent—less sentimental and flabby."

"But we have still a long, long way to go," he added. "If we are to gain peace we must build for it moral foundations. The breakdown which we see all around us is the breakdown of external organization supported by material forces. The whole world today is in a state of gross materialism."

Mr. Sayre also declared, "the only direction in which I can see hope for reaching permanent solutions is the way of Christianity."

"It is time we awoke to the fact that civilization depends upon accepted moral standards among nations no less than among individuals," he said.

College Tolerance Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Faced by evidence of growing racial and religious strife in many parts of the world, the National Conference of Jews and Christians has under way a four-year survey of the influence of college education upon the tolerance of American students. The study will be conducted by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Professor of Physics at the University of Chicago and a winner of the Nobel Prize.

Dr. Compton, who recently succeeded the late Newton D. Baker as Protestant Co-Chairman of the Conference, is expected to mobilize the aid of educators in social science and religious training departments of American institutions of higher learning to direct the survey.

Announcement of the plan was made when the Executive Committee of the organization met at the Roosevelt Hotel for its semi-annual convention and heard from Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Executive Director, tht intolerance apparently was growing in the United States under the stimulus of development abroad.

"In this country anti-Semitic, anti-Roman Catholic, anti-Negro, and anti-democratic movements, have been largely directed by foreign propagandists or by demagogues, fanatics or racketeers," Dr. Clinchy said. "They are not spontaneous movements." He urged Americans to maintain separation of church and state, develop "a working democratic economy," and guard against churches becoming so wealthy and powerful that they were unable to translate their ideals into a form acceptable to the lay populace. Religious tension abroad had increased inter-denominational strain in the United States, he held, but he believed it was being offset by a growing opposition to certain European concepts of Government.

Viennese Singer To Join Staff Of Curtis Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—As the Curtis Institute of Music closed its fourteenth season on May 28, its director, Josef Hofmann—who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his American debut as a concert pianist—announced the addition to its voice department faculty of Mme. Elisabeth Schumann—for 20 years a member of the Vienna Opera.

Mme. Schumann, who has sung also in practically all leading European opera houses as well as in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and with the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, will take up this new work in November. She has already, during the season just ended, done some work in German lieder for the Institute.

Merchants Like Labor 'Treaty'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Strong endorsement of the position taken by the Merchants' Association of New York in accepting the labor-management "peace treaty" proposed by the American Federation of Labor was reported by Lewis K. Comstock, President of the Association, today.

Mr. Comstock said 100 New York business executives had made known their approval of the Federation's proposal, made public on May 4, when the Executive Council urged co-operation between capital and labor to stimulate employment, and reiterated by William Green, Federation President.

Immediately after Mr. Green's recommendations for a truce in industry had been radiocast to the Nation, the Merchants' Association made a survey of business sentiment here and reported "widespread willingness among employers to accept the principles for co-operation between management and labor," which the Federation's Chief Executive had urged.

A partial list of men who have given their endorsement:

William C. Potter, Chairman of the Board, Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Ernest V. Moncrieff, President of Swan-Finch Oil Corporation; E. A. MacDougall, President of the Queensboro Corporation; James M. Speers, Chairman of Messrs. James McCutcheon & Co.; Kennard L. Wedgewood, President of Josiah Wedgewood & Sons, Inc. of America; Lincoln Cromwell, Chairman of the Board of William Iselin & Co.; H. C. Turner, President of the Turner Construction Company; W. R. Barnes, President of Barnes & Noble, Inc., and J. T. Madden, Dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, New York University.

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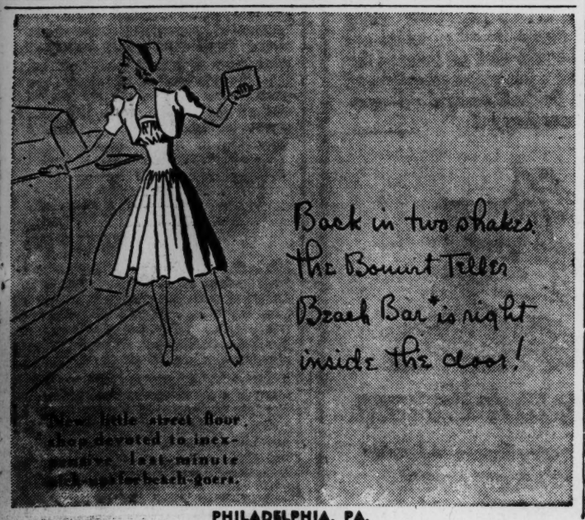
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
The June Bride's
A COUNTRY BRIDE
She walks down the grassy aisle in dotted, starched organdie with laced bosom, round girlish collar. She carries an armful of daisies. Her bridesmaids wear organdie, full skirted, with droopy natural straw hats. Bride's frock, $49.95. Bridesmaid's, $25.
BRIDAL ROOM—SECOND FLOOR



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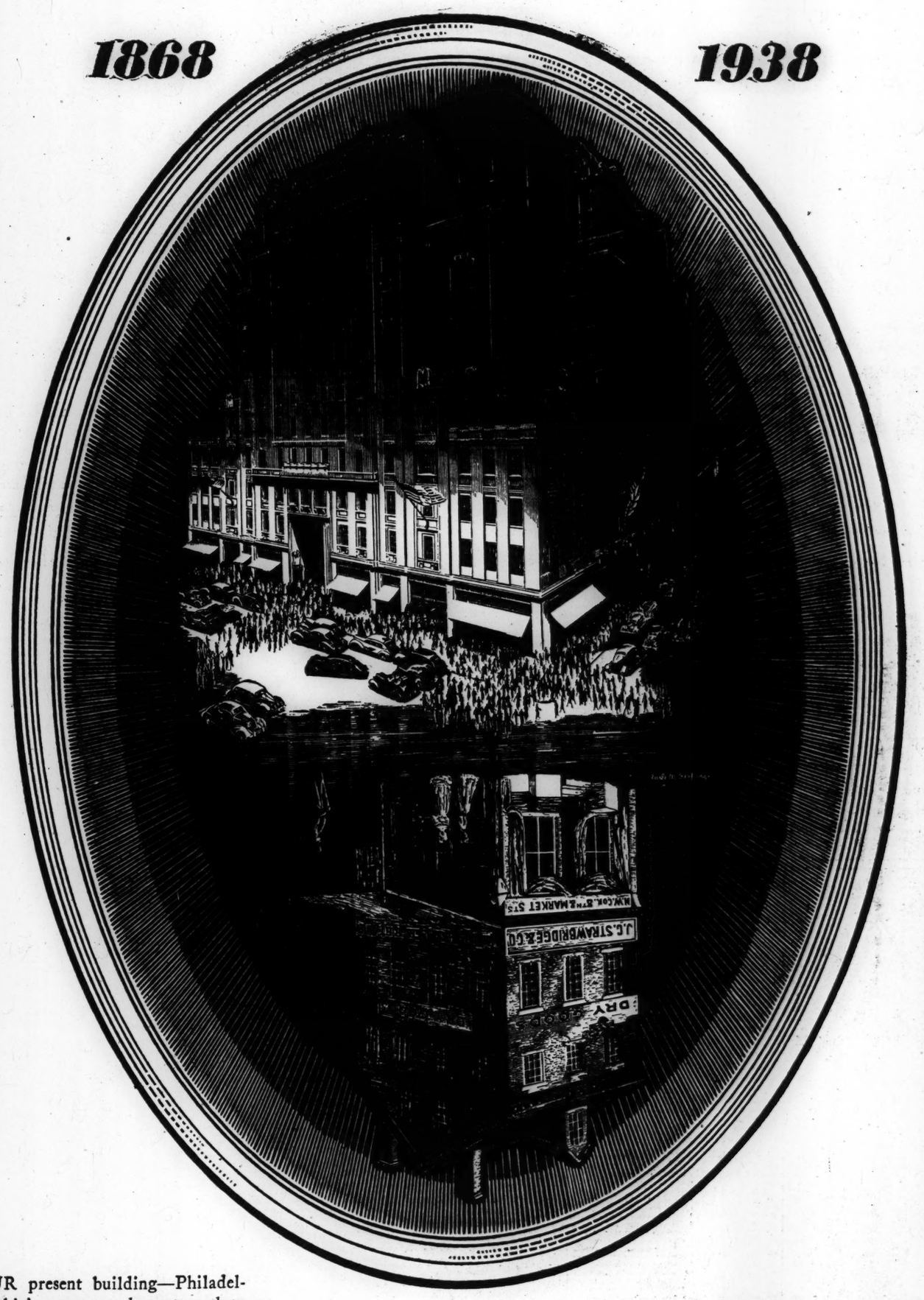

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A birthday is an extraordinary event. It can come to none of us more than once a year. It is an occasion which calls for a celebration of some kind.

WE PLAN for our Anniversary Sales months in advance. We make ready hundreds of special lots—not just a few which can be highlighted. WE MARK THESE LOTS AT PRICES WHICH NEITHER WE NOR ANY OTHER CONCERN COULD POSSIBLY OFFER THE YEAR 'ROUND.

EACH department of our Main Store, Fashion Basement, Ardmore and Jenkintown branches participates. We invite you to come and judge of the values yourself.

Only by such unusual events can we make possible such unusual opportunities—that is why we will open this sale next Tuesday confident that we can do extraordinary things for you, and by doing these make possible even bigger and better ANNIVERSARIES in the years to come.

PHILADELPHIA

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Making Friends With a Locality Through Its Arts

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Through the Editor's Window

For Vacation Discovery: The Local Crafts

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a vacation suggestion: As you take short or long motor jaunts this summer, settle down in some rural or shore spot or make visits to friends here and there, how about getting acquainted with the local arts and crafts? Doing so will establish an intimacy with a locality that cannot be done in any other way. And if you who live in the fairly new country that is the United States, are under the impression that there are no folk arts in rural America, come with me in imagination to an exhibit of Rural Arts I have just visited.

You who saw the "Exhibition of Rural Arts" that was held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in Washington last winter know already the sort of thing I have seen. In fact, the exhibit brought to a close today in a downtown Boston store—it is sponsored by the Family Information Center of Jordan Marsh's—is much of it a portion of that larger Washington show.

When you step into those rooms lined with hand-woven coverlets, hooked rugs, wall hangings, and enriched by lovely hand-carved bowls, handmade furniture, metalwork, pottery—all in designs whose beauty is achieved through an innate sincerity and simplicity together with a natural feeling for good line—you have instantly established contact with the "home folks" of the land.

♪ ♪ ♪

For of a truth it is like entering the smaller towns and villages, like strolling up some leafy side road of a summer evening to have a chat over the gate or on a porch with the man and woman of the house. It is like a climb up some rocky trail in the Tennessee mountains to where the open cabin door welcomes one in, to the thumping rhythm of a homemade loom while an old-fashion coverlet takes form in dull blue and off-white.

Here are polished wooden bowls, salad spoons and forks, and the most fascinating little carved or whittled animals—familiar friends of rural life, squirrels, baby goats, kittens, colts, lambs, ducklings, a fox, a row of little skunks—all in such natural positions as to prove their presence in the carvers' experience. Here again are simple bowls and jugs of handmade pottery in soft greens, blues, and rose, their line and tint sincere and unsophisticated. Counterpane dolls and sets of polished blocks speak of children in the home and no need of store toys for them. Game boards of polished cedar tell of Dakota folk playing cribbage, or a pair of players bent over checkers in some village of the Deep South. Individual names are here, Mrs. So-and-So exhibiting her beautiful quilts and table runners, John So-and-So showing delicate wrought-iron hinges and locks or metal trays and bowls.

♪ ♪ ♪

Out across the nation these things take one: for eighteen states are represented. In New England the organized handicraft societies bear the names of the states or of the villages of the workers; in the South, the settlement schools largely represent their people and further west the state university rural extension organizations or the farm groups. Homely names they give themselves, like the Thetford Handicrafts (Vermont), The Woodcrafters and Carvers (Tennessee), the Jugtown Pottery (North Carolina). The WPA is here, too, with "projects," and some of them are simple and utilitarian to the point of real folk art, notably the handmade dolls and toys.

In addition to the sturdy native things, are more sophiscated things made by these organized rural craftsmen and craftswomen—obviously for the tourist trade. This modern gesture is, after all, a wholesome one, provided it is kept subordinate. Many a city person who invades country and village districts in search of "rural arts and crafts" has not the kind of house in which the simpler, and (to me) more beautiful because indigenous, things look well. Thus I find it good that there be some things of this other sort made by the weavers, the carvers, the metalworkers, the homekeeping rural women, that city money be spent more freely in the country.

It is a thrilling movement, this of the rural arts and crafts of America. The Old World has long lived with such a movement, but in the New, while men and women have probably never ceased making simple, beautiful things for utility and recreation, it is only since the World War that any widespread encouragement has been given them through organization. Today, however, you may find arts and crafts headquarters in many a village across the land, and if you get into contact with the granges, the 4-H Clubs, the state university extension work of the Middle West and West, the settlement schools of the South, you will, I think, be amazed at the vitality and beauty of the native arts and crafts of America.

So I offer it as a vacation hobby: Whether you are motoring or visiting or living in a summer cottage somewhere, or indeed, if you are only taking short drives beyond the city limits into surrounding country villages; you may like to search out individual workers making beautiful things with their hands, and discover for yourself some of the "Rural Arts" of your locality.

A Wednesday Column

Keystone; Courtesy of Family Information Center, Jordan Marsh Co.

Did You Know That Out Across the United States, in the Villages, on the Farms, Beautiful and Useful Handicrafts Are Being Made? Did You Know That Many a Village Has Its Arts and Crafts Society, That Under the Department of Agriculture With the Co-operation of Mountain Settlement Schools, Local Craft Organizations, Extension Departments of State Universities, a Really Important Exhibition of Rural Arts of America Was Held in Washington Last Year? Did You Know That Throughout the Country Other Exhibits Are Held From Time to Time, and That This Is a Movement We Can All Be Proud of? The Beautiful Handmade Things in the Large Picture Above and the International Dolls in Lower Right Were Part of an Exhibit of Rural Arts Recently Held in Boston. The Dolls Were Done by a WPA Group in Illinois. Also in the Exhibit Were Hill-Billy Character Dolls Like Those in the Inset, and Bowls Like Those in Lower Center. The Tennessee Woman at Her Spinning Wheel Is to Give You a Glimpse Into the Life Out of Which Some Loveliest of Mountain Weaving Comes

A Women's Tour of 11 European Countries

Both Gains and Losses on Fronts of Progress From Baltic to Alps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

Five months have gone by since I sent you anything in the nature of a general survey of what European women are doing. Here is a brief account of some of the things that have been going on in various countries.

Bulgaria

For the first time in history, women of Bulgaria have taken part in a parliamentary election. Not all women, however, Bulgaria has not entrusted its voting rights to independent spinsters, and has confined the business to married women. Bulgaria also has not as yet conceded to women the right to occupy parliamentary seats. Nevertheless, possession even of limited rights is greeted as a step ahead—especially as it coincides with a return to parliamentary government after a period of four years.

Denmark

Organized women here combine to urge upon the Minister of Justice the need for their representation on the Film Council which is to be established. Mothers in particular, they point out, should have a direct say in questions regarding the cultural and educational films which the new Council will handle.

Estonia

Women are proud that one of their number—Mrs. Linda Eenpalu, wife of the Minister of the Interior—has been appointed a member of the Estonian State Council. Already a member of the Estonian National Assembly, Mrs. Eenpalu will now, as Chairman of the Household Chamber, act as economic adviser to the State Council, which is Estonia's House of Lords.

France

It is generally understood nowadays that when France studies any new social question, women are consulted. It is no surprise, therefore, to find that four women are appointed to serve on the new Supreme Council of Social Hygiene, while seven others are to carry out the work of Assessors in the various committees formed by the Council.

In another direction, women are recognized, too. Four of them are nominated as Councilors of foreign trade. They are Madame Foinant, a well-known industrialist; Madame Dalbouze, the founder of the maison "Alexandrine"; Madame Barnagaud-Prunier, director of the Paris restaurant which bears her name; and Madame Dequecker, who succeeded her husband as director of a printing house. All four are members of the Soroptimist Club of Paris.

Still minus a parliamentary vote, French women have founded a new society composed of the women members of the Légion d'honneur. Its work is to lie in "strengthening feminine solidarity with a view to questions of general interest."

Germany

Here it is being realized that when women are confined to their "proper place," the work of the world does not get done. Kitchens are called upon to relinquish their captives—or some of them—and it is found that nowadays 30 per cent of Germany's women are wage earners. Women themselves say, however, that matters are not so satisfactory as they sound. Work is open to them on the land, in factories, in the small commercial posts, but there is said to be immense difficulty in entering professional life. Among German doctors, only 10 per cent are women. Among teachers of the secondary and higher schools only 15 per cent.

From the country that once was Austria comes the news that, shortly before the German occupation, a woman obtained, for the first time in history in that country, the degree of Doctor of Theology. She is Miss Dora Herrmann, a teacher in a girls' secondary school in Vienna who, despite hard work during the day, still manages to pursue her university studies. For her degree, Miss Herrmann wrote a brilliant thesis on the subject of "Philosophy and Religion in the Works of the Poet Rainer Maria Rilke."

The Netherlands

A first-class sensation is produced here by the terms of the Married Women's Employment Bill. According to this proposed piece of legislation, married women are to be forbidden to work in offices, factories and shops unless their husbands require them in their own businesses, or are themselves earning below 25 gilders a week, or are depending upon them as breadwinners for the family.

Women—and a number of men, too—are shocked at the proposal, particularly as it is not regarded as a temporary measure of unemployment relief—Minister Romme, who stands behind it, having declared that he wishes to protect the family from the desertion of the wife, who is neglecting her duty by working outside the home.

Professional married women, if working independently, are, it seems, to be left to their own devices. But the ax will fall upon them should they be attached to an institution, as a doctor is to a hospital. The Supreme Labor Council is looking into the matter—not only on account of the women involved, but because family life as a whole is threatened with invasion in the shape of a thoroughly unpopular control.

Norway

From a municipal point of view, Norway's women are not a little pleased with themselves. Returns from the last municipal elections show that, on an average, 30 per cent of the available seats were won by women. In certain townships the average rose to nearly 50 per cent. In Oslo itself, 17 per cent of the Councilors are now women.

Poland

Fifteen years of celibacy, enforced on the women primary schoolteachers of Silesia, seems about to come to an end with the transfer of control to the present central parliamentary government and the framing of new laws. Rumor has it that so great was the fear of dismissal among women teachers in the past that mixed entertainments were "avoided" lest suspicion should be aroused. Women welcome the change with no little relief.

Rumania

Women win the parliamentary vote. Details of the victory are not yet to hand, but it is understood that, under the new Constitution, adopted on Feb. 24 by means of a plebiscite, the electoral age is raised from 21 to 30 for all citizens—which term includes women. It is understood too that women are eligible to occupy seats in the senate.

Sweden

Following the successes of Norway's women, the women of Sweden busy themselves in the organization of a lively propaganda campaign for the municipal elections, which are due next autumn. The Fredrika Bremen Association suggests that women must be "civically conscious." More women are needed in municipal life, and more women must be ready to undertake it.

Switzerland

Here women turn their attention to the things which concern peace. Still without the parliamentary franchise, they are, nevertheless, energetic in the support of a recently issued non-party declaration in favor of liberty and independence. Switzerland, they realize, is holding a peaceful balance between peoples who, speaking French, German, English and Romansch, yet are loyal to the old constitution of the Federation.

A recent issue of the women's journal, Schweizer Frauenblatt, speaks of the duty of women to act for the unity of Swiss people by avoiding friction between parties, races, creeds and languages. "It is our task," says the journal of the Swiss women, "to further honesty by our critical judgment . . . to prove that in times of sacrifice, we are willing to take upon ourselves the burdens of the hour."

Yours very sincerely,
Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these letters concerning the women of Europe comes to you the first Wednesday of each month.

New Roles for Crabmeat

Crabmeat Crumb Omelet

Bone and flake
½-pound can crabmeat. Mix with
1 cup seasoned white sauce and keep hot while cooking omelet. Pour
½ cup hot milk over
½ cup soft bread crumbs and let stand until cold. Add
2 egg yolks
Salt and
Pepper, and beat for 2 minutes. Fold in
2 egg whites stiffly beaten. Melt
1 tablespoon butter in hot skillet, pour in egg mixture and cook until well browned on bottom. Place in slow oven until top is dry. Fold over onto hot platter and serve with creamed crabmeat.

Crab Casserole Sandwiches

Bone and chop fine
½-pound can crabmeat. Mix with just enough
Mayonnaise to hold together. Spread
8 slices of bread with softened
Butter, then with crabmeat, forming four sandwiches. Cut sandwiches in triangles and place in well-greased casserole. Pour over
1 can cream of mushroom soup and sprinkle with
Grated cheese. Bake in medium oven. Serves 4.

Crab Muffins

Bone and chop fine
½-pound can crabmeat. Cream
¼ cup shortening, add
1 tablespoon sugar and
2 eggs beaten, and beat well. Stir in
1 cup milk. Sift together
2 cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder and add to above mixture. Add the crabmeat, mix well, and place in greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven about 25 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

Chesapeake Crab Pie

Bone and flake
½-pound can crabmeat. Scrape kernels from
3 large ears of corn. Beat
2 egg yolks and add
½ cup evaporated milk and
2 tablespoons minced parsley. Continue beating. Add
1 tablespoon shortening and
Salt and
Cayenne to taste. Add the crabmeat and corn. Fold in
2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into baking dish, set in pan of hot water and bake one hour in moderate oven. Serves 6.

Strawberry Shortcake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sift
1 teaspoon baking powder through
1 pint common white flour. Thoroughly blend
½ cup lard, or other preferred shortening, with the flour. Moisten to the consistency of biscuit dough, with
1 cup rich buttermilk, in which
1 teaspoon soda has been previously dissolved. Roll out as biscuit dough, as soft as can be handled. Lay the dough flat in a buttered baking pan. When it is done and of a golden brown, remove and wrap in a clean towel to steam. Split with a hot silver knife, butter each side and use the following strawberry filling:
Mash
1 quart of fresh, clean, hulled, ripe strawberries with
½ cup sugar. Spread the fruit thickly on the lower half of the cake. Put the two pieces together. Heap the remainder of the fruit around the cake or serve it individually with each piece cut. Whole strawberries, rolled in sugar, may be used to top the cake if desired.
Whipped cream with a dash of sugar may be served with the fruit.

(Miss) Z. I. D., Michigan

Training Audiences for Plays

Founder of Drama League Has Done This and Much More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

For 21 years while giving practical leadership to the Drama League of America, its founder, Mrs. A. Starr Best, took no salary and paid all her expenses. She went all over the country to organize for the league. On one trip she visited 22 towns in 20 days. The result of Mrs. Best's generous zeal was the development of a national movement for better plays which probably has no duplicate in history. The league worked for better standards in both professional and amateur drama. Besides that, as Mrs. Best recalled here a short time ago:

"We got publishers interested in printing good plays in cheap form. We really founded the little theater movement. We also got the women's clubs started to reading plays. Previously they had not been interested."

Support From Stalls

All this grew out of the earlier Drama Club of Evanston with 1000 members.

Mrs. Best had been talking in 1910 with Tyrone Power, the elder, while he was playing in Ibsen in Chicago. She told him of the Drama Club in Evanston. Mr. Power exclaimed what a wonderful thing it would be if a manager seeking to produce worthy plays could have the support of a thousand club members.

Mrs. Best caught the gleam of organizing an audience for good plays. She called a meeting of women's clubs in Chicago to propose the idea. So practical and so needed did the plan seem at that period of moral slump in the stage that the gathering voted to make the enterprise national. At its height the league was organized in more than 200 cities.

Selfless Service

Mrs. Best served as president for only the first three years. After that she stepped down to let some other one hold the highest honor while as a vice-president she continued to furnish national direction as usual.

The Drama League voluntarily closed in 1931 on a high note with a great banquet in New York City. The movies and the depression had increased the problem of financing a movement of this unusual type. The league had no debts and no income. Its founder remarks that if ever an organization of this kind is revived, a substantial income should be assured it.

While Mrs. Best got nothing out of the league for herself, she supplied it with a rare sense of leadership, of initiative, and of devotion.

Saskatchewan Spring Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

High Tor, Sask.

There is no lack of entertainment round our little bush home. The birds have returned. They provide us with music, comedy, drama. Yesterday a massed choir of blackbirds serenaded us, their choir loft the tops of the tall poplars which fringe our lake. When they flew away they blackened the sky.

A proud partridge (ruffed grouse) literally "struts his stuff" on his favorite log, about 70 yards from the house. A workman here tells me he had drummed from the same log for several years. To the uninitiated the drum of a partridge sounds like the doubtful start of a motor-cycle, but much more musical of course. It begins slowly, as he raises his wings to beat his breast—muff-muff-mff-ff-ff then, in increasing tempo, till the cycle, so to speak, sputters at top speed. It ceases abruptly.

Until this spring I had never seen a partridge drum. Naturally I was agog to see this fellow perform. I sighted him on his favorite log, his tail spread fanwise, his brown ruff raised. He smoothed out his ruff while he studied me closely for some time. Then, suddenly, out fanned his tail feathers, up rose his ruff, slowly his wings rose and — "muff-muff-mff-ff-ff" — they boomed against his breast. As he neared his finale his wings became a blur, so fast did they beat. His tattoo concluded, he smoothed out his plumage, flipped his tail jauntily, then, with dignity ineffable, he descended from his log and strutted into the willows.

All the winter we kept a box of meat scraps for the birds which wintered with us. Two woodpeckers still skirmish about the box. One of them is a big fellow. He wears a resplendent regalia of black and white, topped off by a really magnificent red cap. His bill is a miniature bayonet. His foe is about half his size but flaunts similar coloring.

The feud of the pair is Corsican in its constancy. Whenever the heavyweight warrior flits to the box to feed, the little fellow wages undeclared war upon him. He scolds; he feints; he swoops; feints and swoops again; but his burly foe, calm in superior strength and armament, feeds on. Occasionally the big bird bridles at the little one's attacks; sometimes he dodges, swift as a flash, about the post on which the feed-box sits—but the little fellow just has to wait.

M. W. G.

Bread-and-Butter Note

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Your luncheon was
beautiful, dear—
out in your garden;
the crystal so clear,
the colorful linen,
the gay parasol
that sheltered
us all,
your wrought-iron table
and small matching chairs,
it really was one
of the nicest affairs . . .
and I never have seen
such exquisite dishes . . .
Many thanks and, oh, yes—
the lunch was delicious!

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Munsingwear, Minneapolis

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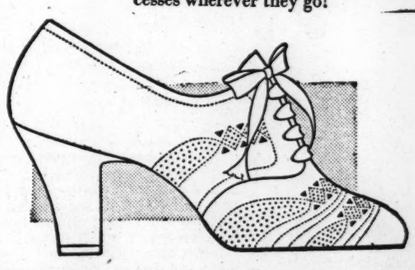

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Cronin Spared as Powell Is Set Down by League Prexy—Crimson Aces in Meet

Harridge Answers Yankee Protest With Suspension

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Yankee-Red Sox series has overnight developed into an ordeal that concerns the entire American League. Although the holiday tussle between Joe Cronin and Jake Powell is closed, it is not forgotten. When next the Yanks come to the Hub, early in July, they will be greeted in a manner not befitting world champions.

Following the Stadium incident on Monday, the Yankees claimed that President William Harridge and his umpires should take immediate steps to protect Outfielder Powell from the "dusting off" tactics of opposing pitchers. They insist Jake is forced to dodge wild pitches too often.

Invites Trouble

However, a great majority of players, outside of New York, will substantiate the contention that Powell invites trouble. If rival hurlers are doing what the Yankees charge, the chances are good that the outfielder himself is to blame.

Mr. Harridge answered the New York protest by fining and suspending Powell for three days. The president is to be congratulated. Instead of protecting players who are continually inviting disturbing situations, the American League wants stronger support for men like Joe Cronin, who, in the role of protector, was severely mauled.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox face the embarrassment of slipping out of the first division. Yesterday's 12-to-5 setback in New York was their fifth in succession and left them just one game in front of the fifth-place Detroit Tigers, who currently are traveling at top speed. With the cellar-dwelling Browns in town today, tomorrow and Friday, the Sox should hold up under the pressure.

Lineup Changes

The losing streak has brought about a change in the Red Sox starting personnel. Eric McNair has replaced the light-hitting Bobby Doerr at second base and Leo "Red" Nonnenkamp is in right field in place of Ben Chapman.

The benching of Doerr does not come as a surprise. The Pacific coast youngster, to date, has failed in all attempts at improving his hitting. For a while it seemed he might succeed. But the slump of the entire team forced Cronin to call in McNair, who is a more experienced batter. Doerr, however, will be heard from later.

The benching of Chapman sounds odd to those who remember the offensive pace he set in the early days of the recent western invasion. For a while Ben listed among baseball's Big Six and was flirting with the league leadership.

Chapman Slump

From May 5, the series final with Detroit at Fenway Park, until the May 22 meeting with the Tigers in Detroit, Chapman made 18 hits in 35 times at bat, for an amazing .486 pace. On May 21 his seasonal average had reached the .398 level. But today, with only two hits in the last 29 trips to the plate, Ben was down to .310. His figure for the most recent seven games stands at .069.

* * *

Attention today is turned toward Chicago, where the Bees are scheduled to inaugurate a three-game series with the Cubs. Should the Stengel troupe stand up under this tour of the West, they will take a place among the National League contenders. The Bees will win or lose depending upon their pitching.

* * *

After Chicago comes St. Louis. In the Mount City the Bostonians play four games in three days. Then to Pittsburgh for three more games and to Cincinnati for four. The Bees close the tour with a double-header in "Cincy" on June 12.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx hit his eleventh homer yesterday in Yankee Stadium. The bases were full at the time, adding four more runs batted in to his sensational total, which has now reached 50.

* * *

Foxx is one behind Detroit's Hank Greenberg in the home run race, however.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Johnny Murphy and Bill Knickerbocker, Yanks—Murphy allowed one hit, one walk in four and two-thirds innings as relief hurler and won his third game; Knickerbocker paced Yanks' 16-hit attack with triple, double and two singles as champions won, 12-5.

Mrs. Moody Wins Easily

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—The Californians, Helen Wills Moody and Dorothy Bundy, won straight-set victories in their third round of the St. George's Hill tennis tournament. Mrs. Moody eliminated Sheila Piercy of South Africa, 6—2, 6—2 but Miss Bundy had a fight on her hands before she could dispose of Mrs. E. C. Peters, 6—4, 7—5.

Boston Four-Ball League Standing

	Won	Lost
Brae Burn	67	38
Woodland	65½	39½
The Country Club	62	43
Oakley	59	46
Winchester	57	48
Commonwealth	54	41
Wollaston	49	56
Charles River	47½	62
Wellesley	40½	64½
Weston	23½	81½

Results Yesterday

Brae Burn 13, Oakley 2.
Woodland 9½, Charles River 5½.
Winchester 8, The Country Club 7.
Commonwealth 10, Wellesley 5.
Wollaston 11½, Weston 3½.

Norfolk Women's Golf Standing

	Won	Lost
Needham	54½	17½
Furnace Brook	48½	23½
Thorny Lea	40	32
Highland	39½	32½
Brockton	36	36
Sharon	32½	39½
Walpole	26	46
Norfolk	11	61

Results Yesterday

Needham 10½, Norfolk 1½.
Walpole 7, Sharon 5.
Thorny Lea 7, Furnace Brook 5.
Brockton 7½, Highland 4½.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	24	12	.667
New York	20	14	.588
Washington	22	18	.550
Boston	19	17	.528
Detroit	18	18	.500
Philadelphia	14	20	.412
Chicago	12	18	.400
St. Louis	11	23	.324

Results May 31

New York 12, Boston 5.
Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	25	11	.694
Chicago	24	15	.615
Boston	18	14	.563
Cincinnati	19	18	.514
Pittsburgh	17	18	.486
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Brooklyn	14	25	.359
Philadelphia	11	21	.344

Results May 31

No games scheduled

New England Tennis

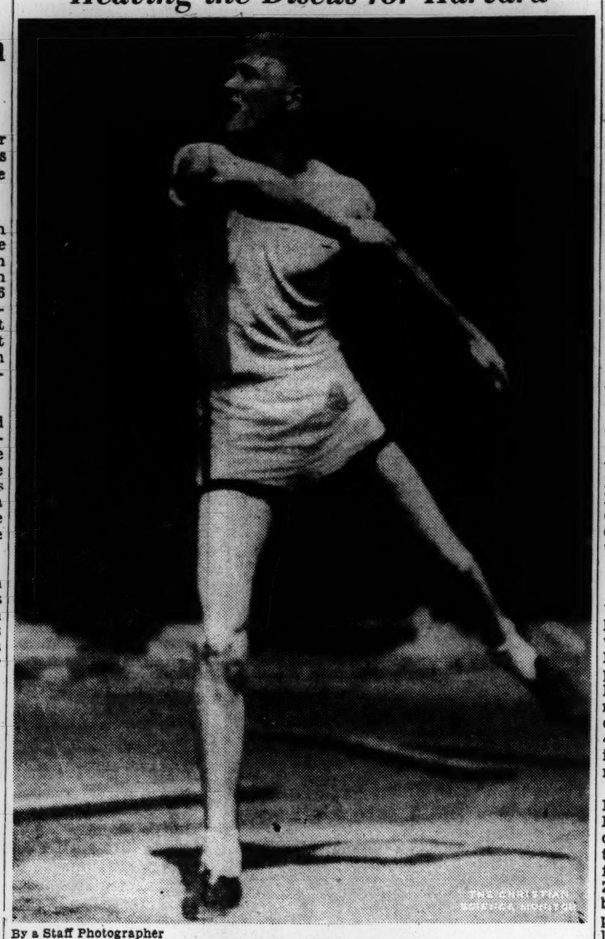
HARTFORD, Conn., June 1 (AP)—The top-seeded Wayne Sabin of California was forced to quit the New England championship tennis tournament here yesterday. Acting upon advice, the youth who ranks sixth nationally and was favored to take the New Tngland title, defaulted to Everett Collins of Longmeadow, Mass., in the second round.

Helen Pedersen, the top-seeded girl ace from Stamford, stroked out an easy 6—1, 6—0 victory over Evelyn Woorhees of Hartford in the second round of the women's singles division.

All other seeded stars in the men's singles division advanced to the third round without difficulty. Art Hendrix of Florida, seeded two, scored 6—3, 7—5, over Krieger of Yale.

Barney Welch of Maryland defeated F. W. Cole of Hartford, 6—2, 6—3; Martin Buxby of Florida, seeded third, defeated W. A. Burns, New York, 6—1, 6—0; Bernie Coghlan of California won from Harold Freeman, Springfield, Mass., 6—3, 6—4; Elwoode Cooke of Oregon eliminated John Van Maur of Wesleyan University, 6—1, 6—1; and Hobey Hyde of Hartford, former New England titleholder, advanced by default.

Heaving the Discus for Harvard



By a Staff Photographer

John Herrick of Long Island

Crimson Senior, Who Enters His Final Competition as a Harvard Athlete at the I. C. 4-A Games at Randall's Island Stadium, New York, Friday and Saturday. He Specializes in the Discus, With Heaves of Over 150 Feet

Last Appearances of Two Unusual Harvard Athletes

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two unusual athletes will bow out of Harvard competition this week end when long John Herrick, discus thrower, and Alex Northrop, captain and miler, carry the Crimson colors into the I. C. 4-A. track and field championships at Randall's Island Stadium, New York.

Northrop has been a study for Coach Jaakko Mikkola from the beginning. The distance runner has been for a long time reaching the heights Mikkola chartered for him. Equipped with runner's build, Northrop has engaged in cross-country and track events from the quarter-mile to the two mile.

Last year he seemed to be ready to prove the faith Mikkola held for him, but his work was retarded when physical ailments impeded. Another hurdle in the path of Northrop's scaling the heights was confidence. The big fellow had everything, but never capitalized until the present season.

Crucial Test Saturday

Saturday he will face the crucial test of his college track career when he runs the mile in New York. He will be faced by Pete Bradley of Princeton, indoor I. C. 4-A. champion and Ivy League 880-yard titleholder, who has done 4:16.8 in the mile this season; and Howie Borck of Manhattan, who was clocked in 4:14.8 in a special mile run this year in which Cunningham was the winner.

Other milers of reputation will be Don Smith of Maine, Dick Frey of Michigan State, and Stanley Sadaj of California. If Lou Burns should try the mile, although he is slated for the two-mile only, and Louis Zamperini of Southern California, be brought along, although he is reported to be in bad with his college authorities at present, Northrop will have a little too much to contend with.

Herrick's progress has been steadier than that of his team captain. The elongated basketball center began his track activities in high school days as a distance runner. He tried the discus in the late days of his Exeter schooling and placed in the meet with Andover. Since then he has come along rapidly.

Herrick Invited

Bill Neufeldt has done much with Herrick and the big fellow is heaving that platter well over 150 feet with consistency. The New England A. A. A. U. has invited Herrick to enter the national A. A. U. meet at their expense and he probably will accept.

He should handle most of the I. C. 4-A. competition well enough with Phil Gaspar of Southern California being his most serious threat.

Northrop could make the trip out to the national A. A. U. championships as a New England representative, but probably will take a trip to Europe with his family instead. At Groton, where he prepared for Harvard, Alex also had a year of crew and two years of football.

The Harvard track captain will be elected tomorrow, following the team picture and the following will entrain immediately for New York: Captain Northrop, Herrick, Bert Litman, javelin; Johnny Erhard, two-miler; and Steve Brennan, hammer thrower. Tudor Richards, quarter-miler, originally was scheduled to go, but exams have ended that.

Western Golfers Lead Big Field

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—It's the West's year in the national open golf championship.

Not only will the tournament be played in the West for the first time—at Denver's Cherry Hills Club June 9-11—but golfers from beyond the Mississippi dominated yesterday's sectional qualifying tests.

They had a greater representation than ever before in the history of the tourney, more qualifying places to win among the 141 which were open to more than 1,000 contestants, and they did it with better scores.

All but the 29 players exempted because of last year's performances had to do their qualifying shooting at 31 centers yesterday.

When results were tabulated, Jack Westland, former Chicago amateur star who now does his playing around Seattle, led all the rest. He shot 69-68—137, nine under par. One stroke higher were the Los Angeles leaders, Olin Dutra, 1934 open champion, and Charles Lacey and Francis Scheider of Oklahoma City.

District	Leader	Score
Seattle (4)	Jack Westland, Seattle*	69 68—137
Los Angeles (13)	Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	69 69—138
	Charles Lacey, Los Angeles	70 68—138
Oklahoma City (3)	Francis Scheider, Oklahoma City	65 73—138
Chicago (16)	Horton Smith, Chicago	70 69—139
San Francisco (5)	Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif.	65 74—139
Salt Lake City (2)	Ed Kingsley, Magna, Utah*	72 67—139
Kansas City (3)	Leonard Dodson, Springfield, Mo.	69 71—140
St. Louis (2)	Ted Adams, St. Louis*	72 69—141
Philadelphia (4)	George Low, Jr., Jenkintown, Pa.	70 71—141
New York (10)	Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn.*	73 69—142
Detroit (6)	Joe Belfore, Detroit	71 71—142
Portland, Ore. (6)	Emory Zimmerman, Portland	68 74—142
	Al Zimmerman, Portland	72 70—142
Omaha (4)	Pat Willcox, Norfolk, Neb.	71 71—142
Morganton, N. C. (4)	Orville White, Greensboro, N. C.	73 69—142
Denver (13)	Howard Crocker, Denver*	71 72—143
Cleveland (3)	Bob Shave, Cleveland	73 70—143
Madison, Wis. (3)	Jim Millward, Madison	73 71—144
New Orleans (2)	Raymond Salmen, New Orleans*	72 72—144
Minneapolis (2)	Lester Bolstad, Minneapolis	70 74—144
Buffalo, N. Y. (2)	Mike Parco, Buffalo	73 72—145
Memphis, Tenn. (2)	O'Neal White, Greenwood, Miss.	74 71—145
	Howard Estep, Fort Smith, Ark.	75 70—145
Cincinnati (4)	Bob Servis, Dayton, Ohio*	73 73—146
Pittsburgh (6)	Perry Del Vecchio, Greensburg, Pa.†	76 70—146
Washington (3)	Bob Barnett, Washington	71 75—146
	Lewis Worsham, Washington	71 75—146
Phoenix, Ariz. (3)	Willie Low, Phoenix	75 71—146
Dallas, Tex. (3)	Rufus King, Dallas*	74 72—146
	Jack Mann, Fort Worth	74 72—146
Birmingham, Ala. (3)	Gene Cook, Anniston, Ala.	72 75—147
Springfield, Mass. (4)	Tony Manero, Salem, Mass.	72 76—148
	Jim Turnesa, E. Providence, R. I.	73 75—148
Atlanta (2)	Horace Wright, Athens, Ga.*	76 73—149
Huntington, W. Va. (2)	Jules Blanton, Parkersburg†	74 76—150
Ponte Vedra, Fla. (2)	Bill Stark, Jacksonville, Fla.	77 77—154

†Announced withdrawal after qualifying. *Denotes amateurs.

Manero Figured to Qualify For National Open Golf Play

With golf an admitted game of uncertainty for consistent play, it is almost amazing to view the confidence of Tony Manero, Salem pro, who qualified for the national open in the sectional tryout at Longmeadow yesterday. Now Tony is a grand golfer and rated highly in the profession of playing pros. His game is respected and his record is one of credit, having won the national open two years ago.

But with all the things that can happen in golf, even discounting a possible off day, a golfer, even with the ability of a Manero, must exude confidence the like of which is seldom seen to go so far as to buy a railroad ticket to the nationals, a week in advance of the qualifying test. Tony did just that however, and then proceeded to thwart any of the many things that can happen by entering a tie with Jim Turnesa for low score with 148.

He walked through a field of 25 pros and six amateurs without any undue concern. Manero was the only Massachusetts golfer of the four to qualify. Turnesa hails from Providence, while Bill Holt, with 150, is a Clay, N. Y., amateur, and Ed Burke, brother of the Billy Burke, national open champion in 1931, is from Naugatuck, Conn.

Jim Fogarty of Hamilton, Mass., and Dick May of Providence, with 154, earned the alternate posts, but were disappointed to learn that the four who qualified fully intend to make the trip. Unless those who qualified decide not to go, Fogarty and May will have to stay at home and read it in the papers.

Milton Reach, home club amateur, set a blistering pace and might have won first honors, but for the mistake of playing a ball not his own and not knowing the rule which would have permitted him to continue under penalty. He was disqualified after scoring a 73 in the morning round and threatening the leaders until the thirty-fifth hole where he holed out with the wrong ball. The New England qualifying scoring went as follows:

Tony Manero, Peabody	72	76	148
Jim Turnesa, Providence	73	75	148
*Bill Holt, Clay, N. Y.	73	77	150
Ed Burke, Naugatuck, Conn.	76	76	152
Alternates			
Jim Fogarty, Hamilton	76	78	154
Dick May, Providence	82	72	154
Failed to Qualify			
Stan Parzich, Wilbraham	76	80	156
Joe Pezzullo, Providence	80	76	156
Herb Armstrong, Hartford	79	77	156
Bud Trumbull, Chicopee	78	78	156
Henry Bontempo, Springfield	79	78	157
Jack Reidy, Auburn	83	75	158
Bennie Toski, Holyoke	79	79	158
Guy Paulsen, Longmeadow	81	78	159
Joe Stien, Wayland	80	79	159
*Stanley Tenerowicz, Ludlow	80	80	160
Tony Guimelli, Providence	79	81	160
Jack Perkins, Stafford Spring, Conn.	81	80	161
Allan Mackintosh, Springfield	79	82	161
Alex Hackney, Chicopee	77	84	161
Don Canusa, Suffield, Conn.	81	80	161
S. Holloway, Londonville, Conn.	82	80	162
John Shimkonis, Andover	78	84	162
A. G. House, Ludlow	81	83	164
*P. H. Russell, Troy, N. Y.	84	83	167
J. Caucas, E. Greenbush, N. Y.	86	81	167
*A. V. Ellis, Brookline	83	84	167
*C. R. Scott, Greenfield	89	79	168
*C. B. Reach, Jr., Longmeadow	73	Disq.	
Bill Cosgrove, Worcester	78	Withdr.	

*Amateurs.

Floyd Roberts, Speed Race Victor, Receives $31,950

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1 (AP)—Indianapolis Motor Speedway officials have dumped a $31,950 pot of gold into the lap of Floyd Roberts of Van Nuys, Calif., winner of the 26th annual Memorial Day 500-mile automobile race.

Part of the purse, representing the $20,000 first prize and lap and accessory awards, will go to Lou Moore of Los Angeles, owner of the speedster which Roberts drove to victory at the record-breaking speed of 117.200 miles an hour.

It was reported Roberts and Moore were working on a 50-50 agreement.

In addition to the 39 separate checks handed to Roberts at the victory dinner he received various trophies and the checkered flag waved before him at the end of the race.

Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis, second place winner, got $14,450. Chet Miller of Detroit, who finished third, received $7,300.

Others in the first 10 finishers and the prize money they received were: Ted Horn of Los Angeles, $4,600; Chet Gardner of Long Beach, Calif., $4,100; Herb Ardinger of Pittsburgh, $2,625; Harry MacQuinn of Milwaukee, $2,175; Billy Devore of St. John, Kan., $1,925; Joel Thorne of Tucson, Ariz., $1,775, and Frank Wearne of Pasadena, Calif., $1,650.

Every driver who started in the race received at least $500 from the speedway.

No Richardson Cup Races This Season

TORONTO (CP)—Adoption of a more flexible constitution which will allow clubs of lesser wealth to enter the organization marked a recent meeting of the Lake Yacht Racing Association.

Clubs will be assessed fees on a sliding scale in proportion to their size.

Because of the decisions of Chicago and Ontario clubs not to compete, the Richardson Cup races for R Class boats will not be held this year. It is the custom for representatives of Lakes Ontario, Erie and Michigan to enter the event.

R. B. F. Barr of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club was named second vice-president of the association, filling a vacancy.

At a special general meeting of the association at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the donation by W. T. Sampson Smith, of New York, of a championship cup race for "star" class yachts was announced.

The cup, given to encourage star racing, will be known as The Sampson Smith Trophy and will be raced for annually at the Lake Yacht Racing Association July regatta.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	23	12	.657
Buffalo	19	15	.559
Rochester	22	18	.550
Syracuse	16	17	.485
Toronto	17	19	.472
Baltimore	16	19	.457
Jersey City	17	22	.436
Montreal	16	24	.400

Results May 31

Montreal 7, Rochester 6.
Buffalo 14, Toronto 5.
Syracuse 9, Baltimore 2.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	35	26	.574
San Francisco	33	27	.550
San Diego	33	28	.541
Portland	32	28	.533
Seattle	30	31	.492
Los Angeles	29	31	.483
Hollywood	29	32	.475
Oakland	22	40	.355

Results May 31

Hollywood 6, Oakland 3
San Diego 2, Sacramento 1
Only games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

Bill Little Chosen to Lead Northeastern Nine on Diamond

Northeastern's baseball team for 1939 has chosen a real leader and a great athlete in Bill Little of Malden, former three-sport star at Boston English High.

Little was elected captain of the Husky nine at the team's annual banquet and the choice came as no surprise for Bill has been an athletic standout for the past two years at Northeastern. He has been a regular halfback in football and a baseball mainstay since his freshman year.

As a sophomore Little played shortstop, but an arm injury forced Coach Gallagher to place him in the outfield. He has been a regular all season and batted for .333 in 17 games.

Before matriculating at Northeastern, Little starred for Bill Ohrenberger at Boston English. Although he weighs only 165, Bill was considered one of the best blocking backs ever developed at English. He was a dash man in track, but he chose to play baseball which kept him from competing on the cinders.

Little succeeds Ralph MacDonald of East Boston, who captained the Huskies to one of their best seasons. Working under the tutelage of Gallagher for the first time, Northeastern won 10 and lost 7, including Harvard, Boston College, and Tufts among its triumphs.

Northeastern varsity letters have been awarded with Dave Gerry and Charlie Loiselle, sophomore pitchers, among the regulars to receive them.

Bill Little

Gehrig's 2,000-Game Record

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Here's the American League record of Lou Gehrig, Yankee first baseman who played his 2,000th consecutive game yesterday, with total games, times at bat, runs, hits, runs batted in, home runs and batting average for each year.

	T.G.	A.B.	R.	H.	R.B.I.	H.R.	P.C.
1925*	126	437	73	129	68	21	.295
1926	155	572	135	179	107	16	.313
1927	155	584	149	218	175	47	.373
1928	154	562	139	210	142	27	.374
1929	154	553	127	166	126	35	.300
1930	154	581	143	220	174	41	.379
1931	155	619	163	211	184	46	.341
1932	156	596	138	208	151	34	.349
1933	152	593	138	198	139	32	.334
1934	154	579	128	210	165	49	.363
1935	149	535	125	176	119	30	.329
1936	155	579	167	205	152	49	.354
1937	157	569	138	200	159	37	.351
1938†	35	118	25	33	19	4	.280

*Includes games played before starting consecutive run on June 1.
†Includes the game played with Philadelphia May 14.

Griswold Cup

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 1 (AP)—The Shenecossett Country Club officials announced today the annual women's invitation golf tournament for the Griswold Cup will be staged here July 11-15 and the annual men's invitation for the Marston-Shenecossett trophy July 21-24. Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., won the women's event last year and Max Marston of Philadelphia captured the men's championship.

Grads Retain Trophy

EDMONTON, June 1 (CP)—Edmonton Commercial Grads, Canadian women's basketball champions, retained the Underwood International Challenge Trophy here by defeating Cleveland Fisher Foods 61-48 and winning the best-of-five series three games to one. Grads captured the first game, 61-38, and handed the American girls another defeat 53-24 in the second game. But in the third the Cleveland quintet scored a 44-36 victory to force the fourth contest.

Georgia Awards Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., June 1—Track letters have been awarded to 12 varsity men and freshmen numerals to seven. Letters go to Capt. Quinton Lumpkin, Macon; James Fordham, Graymont-Summitt; Bob Salisbury, Ocoee, Fla.; "Monk" Arnold, Atlanta; Knox Eldridge, Miami, Fla.; Bill Martin, Toccoa; Al Wooten, Hazelhurst; Vassa Cate, Brunswick; Oliver Hunnicutt, Macon; Harry Stevens, Athens; Joe Gillespie, Macon; and Henry Fredricksen, Union City, N. J. Manager Jimmy McMurria of Columbus will also receive a letter.

Foster Named Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 31—Albert D. Foster '39 of Greenwood, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity lawn tennis team for next year. Foster was runner-up in the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association singles to Wayland Avery, also of Dartmouth. He was also a member of the Dartmouth varsity hockey team which won the Hobey Baker Memorial Trophy last winter.

Hammond Named Captain

LONDON, June 1 (CP)—Walter Hammond, Gloucestershire cricketer and one of the game's outstanding players, has been selected to captain England in the test trial match against "The Rest," to be played at Lord's starting June 1. The opposing skipper will be G. O. Allen, Middlesex, who led England against India and Australia in 1936 and 1937.

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The Home Forum

So Thorough a Job

BECAUSE I know from experience what it is to dismantle an inherited attic, I made a resolution this spring that, for the sake of my heirs, I would clear out my own attic. Repeatedly in past years I have said: "I really must get rid of all that junk"; and have succeeded in carrying off a broken vase or two and a few pasteboard boxes. This time I absolutely meant it. I was stoutly resolved to do a thorough job.

The systematic course seemed to be to attack the most remote recesses of the attic first, and then work forward. I pictured myself ending with cast-offs in ranks waist-high around me, but I should not mind that. I hoped somehow to be able to get the collected debris down the attic stairs and out of the house.

On the further wall opposite me, as I stood at the head of the stairs, was a long shelf. It was piled with abandoned books.

That shelf ought to be cleaned out in one gesture. Dust-collecting objects, their uselessness proved by the fact that they had passed from downstairs bookcases to those on the second floor and thence to the attic, it was my plain housewifely duty to get rid of them.

* * *

THE FIRST BOOK I picked up was "Lion Ben of Elm Island," by Elijah Kellogg. I promptly returned it to the shelf. It was part of a set that Optimus had acquired, not long ago, with considerable difficulty. It was neither interesting nor ornamental enough for the library shelves, but certainly not to be thrown away if I wished to continue to be Mrs. Optimus. Let "Lion Ben," and "Charlie Bell," and "The Young Shipbuilders," and all the rest of the Elm Island series remain where they were.

Next beyond them was a set of Wilkie Collins. A set—well, I could not bear to discard a whole set of anything.

The next were textbooks. There was a Wentworth's College Algebra of the edition of 1899, shabby and certainly obsolete. I dropped it into the bushel basket that I had brought along for discards, and felt much pleased with myself. Next to my hand was Allinson's Greek Composition; no one in our house would ever use Greek Composition again. But I revered the memory of Professor Allinson. I could not throw his book away, such a little book that took hardly any space.

After all, was it the thing to discard textbooks? So much human interest hung about them, so many mementos of hard labor, so many notes scribbled to forgotten comrades, so much revelation of the subconscious in intertwined initials, and such naïve decorations. I lifted the lonely College Algebra from the basket and returned it to the shelf. Textbooks were going to stay a little longer to remind us of what we once thought we knew, all those German classics, and Attic orators, and the books that taught us to say: "How do you yourself carry today?" "I myself carry very well."

At the rate I was going, I saw plainly that I should never get anywhere with my clearing out. Well, here was Bulwer-Lytton's "Last of the Barons." Into the basket with him; there was a full set of Bulwer-Lytton downstairs. And "The Picture of Las Cruces," by Christian Reid. All right, let that go. Also a book on English carols; and a copy of Longfellow's early poems, because we had a complete edition of his poems somewhere. But wait, there was a card in the book. It was a gift to Optimus from some long-ago sweetheart; far be it from me to throw it away! So back on the shelf it went.

* * *

HERE WAS A large and dingy pile that no one had disturbed for a long time. I blew the dust off and examined its members one by one—the libretto of Gounod's "Faust"; of "La Bohème"; Bach's Passion Music; the Boylston Collection of German and English Four Part Songs, date, 1875; Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and others. I could not throw them out any more than I could an herbarium, the product of my mother's careful hands and my clumsy ones so many years ago.

There was a very poor showing in the basket; so that, in desperation, I tossed into it a report on penal institutions and two Harvard catalogues.

On the right-hand side of the attic was another shelf, covered with boxes. I knew by heart the contents of most of them. They were labeled, many of them in my mother-in-law's clear hand—"White Tape and Edging"; "Embroidery Silks and Cottons"; "Gavel and Block"—why or whence none of us now know, but I suspect they were for "pinking," a type of handicraft once much in vogue—; "Black Passementerie"—Surely *there* was something that could be thrown away!

One large box, done up in newspapers, gave me pause. The paper was old and yellow, the ink of the label faded, but I made it out: "Black Fur Muff"! Guiltily I reflected that it had not been opened for years, and that now the only place for it was a bonfire in the middle of the garden.

A third shelf remained. It was a shelf of toys, railroad tracks, an engine, meccano strips. If these were still good, they would give pleasure to some child. If they were not good, they certainly ought not to cumber space. About the contents of that shelf I have not yet made up my mind.

* * *

FROM SHELVES TO trunks and chests, to sheaves of carbon copies of manuscripts, to piles of magazines, to a crayon portrait carefully swathed in breadths of somebody's blue percale dress, to rolls of all the wallpaper the house has ever known, to an overflowing piece-bag as big as a featherbed, to a great pile of empty boxes that "might come in handy some day," I made my accustomed progress.

Wasn't it high time to pass on those Boy Scout uniforms? And why did any woman in her right mind keep an encyclopedia dated 1860? And what about those two flexible flyers, that had not been on the snow for a dozen years? And the marble top of a washstand? And half a dozen suitcases, every one of them a disgrace?

I lifted trunk covers, and untied newspaper parcels. I wiped the dust from disused furniture, in part ancestral, and in part our early mistakes. I was waylaid by headlines in year-before-last's newspapers and wasted a valuable hour on a cache of school photographs. I peered into boxes of Christmas decorations and decided that they all had another year's service in them.

This was a good job that I had set out to do, to make the future easier for my sons, or my sons' wives. At the end I came out thus:

In the basket, along with "The Last of the Barons," "The Picture of Las Cruces," and a few other books, was an electric toaster with a broken spring (how we clung to that toaster and propped its drooping side with a fork until a week-end guest, having seen it, sent us a present of an intelligent utensil that performs its work practically without supervision). Also in the basket were a teapot that had a habit of weeping like the heroine of an early Victorian romance; the box of passementerie; an incapacitated vacuum cleaner which I still think I was reckless to give up; a ukulele with one key gone, the head caved in, and all the strings broken; and a complete set of drawings, so laboriously executed, for a college course known as Comp. Anat. 1.

It was not a good showing. The attic looks as bad as ever. (Oh, I forgot; I did burn the black muff!)

Next time I really mean to clear it all out.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Marsh Wren

INTO the long surge of the swampy grass,
This little form plummets suddenly
Down to where a nest is hidden.
Before the growing wings leave their home,
There must be a thicker, deeper green,
A warmer air, more new flowers sprinkling the grass.

DANIEL SMYTHE

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Sea Voyage of a Baby Panda

I KNEW that Zoology had looked for a Giant Panda on his travels in that country over a period of almost twenty years; I heard later that an Englishman, who was in the country at the same time Quentin and I were, was unsuccessful, although he spent about six months there. Mr. Sowerby gave me most of this information on Thanksgiving evening over the dinner table. I went to bed that night wondering why, of all people, I, who had quietly been designing clothes in New York, should have been selected by the gods of chance to be the first to bring a live Giant Panda to civilization. . . .

We went down the Bund in a ricksha, Su Lin sound asleep in her basket across my knees. The Whangpu, as we boarded the tender, was aglitter with the dancing lights from the ships anchored in the stream.

I sighed with relief; soon we'd be on our way to America. Much as I hated to be leaving, Su Lin must go to a new home. I wanted to get her there as soon as I could, because the whole problem of the bamboo diet worried me. It was quite beyond my resources to solve, and I had no idea how soon a baby Panda would be wanting solid food. . . . I rang for hot water. A Chinese cabin boy appeared in answer to my ring.

"Wanchee hot water. Can bring pitcher full?" I asked, and held up Su Lin's bottle to make him understand more fully. Just then a little wail came from the baby in her basket on my bed.

"Yes, yes, Missy, can do," he grinned. "Me get quick for all same baby."

The all-same-baby was on my bed making a clumsy, staggering attempt with her first steps when the boy returned. The pitcher of water went crashing to the floor; I have never seen such a look of utter bewilderment on a human face.

"You no have seen before?" I enquired politely.

Having lost face by betraying surprise, and determined by that time to make no further *faux pas*, he replied, stooping quickly to pick up the broken pieces, "Yes, yes, Missy, have seen many times. All same tiger. . . . "

For a time the other passengers did not know that Su Lin was on board, which gave us both a rest. The stewards, however, knew all about her, and were enchanted with watching her have a bottle. There was much bribing among the ship's staff for the privilege of coming to have a look at her, and to see her fed. And nothing was too much to do for a baby Panda's comfort.—From "The Lady and the Panda," by RUTH HARKNESS. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

All Joined in Song

PURPLE morning and evening. . . . Today is Tuesday with us mortals, but it must be Sabbath day in the lark calendar, for they have been holding meetings extraordinary, and their songs were sweet and pure as the light which inspired them. Lark song is very absorbable by human hearts. It is about the only bird song of these plains that has been made with reference to our ears. Yet how grand must be the one general harmony of all nature's voices here—winds, waters, insects, and animals. . . . There is not a silent, songless particle in the Lord's creation. A little fragment of wind is broken off from the main ocean, specialized and made to eddy and gurgle in the bosom of a lark, and that is made into music, all precious sweet. Wind also gurgles and vibrates about the angles and hollows of every surface grain of sand—each sand grain making a perfect song, but not for us. . . . But thank God for this arrangement of the wind beneath the feathers of a lark, and for every wind vibration that our ears can read. —From "John of the Mountains," Unpublished Journals of John Muir, edited by LINNIE MARSH WOLFE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Best Situation for a Constant Residence

OF ALL situations for a constant residence, that which appears to me most delightful is a little village far in the country; a small neighborhood, not of fine mansions finely peopled, but of cottages and cottage-like houses, . . . with inhabitants whose faces are as familiar to us as the flowers in our garden; a little world of our own, close-packed and insulated like ants in an ant-hill, or bees in a hive, or sheep in a fold, . . . where we know every one, are known to every one, interested in every one, and authorized to hope that every one feels an interest in us. How pleasant it is to slide into these true-hearted feelings from the kindly and unconscious influence of habit, and to learn to know and to love the people about us, with all their peculiarities, just as we learn to know and to love the nooks and turns of the shady lanes and sunny commons that we pass every day. Even in books I like a confined locality, and so do the critics when they talk of the unities. Nothing is so tiresome as to be whirled half over Europe at the chariot-wheels of a hero. . . . On the other hand, nothing is so delightful as to sit down in a country village in one of Miss Austen's delicious novels, quite sure before we leave it to become intimate with every spot and every person it contains; or to ramble with Mr. White over his own parish of Selborne, and form a friendship with the fields and coppices, as well as with the birds, mice, and squirrels, who inhabit them; or to sail with Robinson Crusoe to his island, and live there with him and his goats and his man Friday; . . . —or to be shipwrecked with Ferdinand on that other lovelier island—the island of Prospero and Miranda, and Caliban, and Ariel, and nobody else, none of Dryden's exotic inventions:—that is best of all. And a small neighborhood is as good in sober waking reality as in poetry or prose.—From "Our Village," by MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

Toward a Summer Trysting

WILD geese form a northward wedge
Toward a summer trysting;
Towhees flutter in the hedge,
Scolding and insisting.

Something in my heart is stirring
For the lofty pines,
For the bracken's slow uncurling,
For the columbines.

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

Photograph by Courtesy of the Worcester Museum of Art, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MRS. BOGGE: *A Painting by Ernst Josephson*

THIS charming nineteenth-century portrait was included in the traveling exhibition sent to the United States by the Swedish Government as a feature of the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the establishment in Delaware of Swedish settlers.

The artist, Ernst Josephson (1851-1906), studied at the Stockholm Academy and then, with other gifted young painters of his time, found his way to Paris. There the newly forming impressionist movement influenced him profoundly. The handling of this portrait was inspired by the work of Courbet and Manet, whom he thoroughly studied and greatly admired.

He was a brilliant, sensitive artist, almost as much a poet and musician as he was a painter, and he was the leader of the struggle which freed Swedish art from the academic pedantry of the time in the schools.

Andligt ljus

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

EN NYLIGEN utgiven biografi över Madame Curie, radiums upptäckare, skildrar ett liv, som varit anmärkningsvärt fritt från småaktiga, personliga fördomar och rikt på självuppoffrande och på uppnådda resultat. Hennes sökande efter detta hittills okända grundämne var icke trevande utan målmedvetet. Hon visste, att den företeelse, som kallas radioaktivitet, visar sig hos vissa mineral, och hennes strävan gick ut på att isolera och identifiera det ämne, som framkallar vissa kända verkningar. At denna svåra uppgift gav hon sig oförbehållsamt och fann i upptäckargärningen sin lön genom en glädje, som överglänste arbetets möda.

En person, som läste denna biografi och som kände, att även han hade en uppgift, som innebar utplånandet av en felaktig uppfattning av självet, fann skildringen av denna naturvetenskapares liv uppfriskande och styrkande. Hans uppgift rörde sig emellertid på det andligt mentala området, icke på fysikens. Men då han på sin egen uppgift tillämpade det som han lärt av denna upptäckares strävanden, såg han att vad han behövde var att isolera, frigöra, det sanna varats andliga fakta från materiella antaganden, att identifiera och tillgodogöra sig dessa fakta. Han var en uppriktig lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap och hade erkänt den gudomliga sanningen, att andliga egenskaper äro närvarande överallt, men han hade icke i sitt mänskliga liv bevisat detta så helt som han borde.

Han hade, för att fortfarande tala bildligt, i sin tanke och strävan lagt märke till de andliga idealens ljus, men han hade funnit dem till synes uppblandade med grövre dödliga föreställningar och erfarenheter utan vare sig glans eller värde. Han önskade se dem skilda från de materiella föreställningarnas slagg, så att endast rätt tänkande och handlande skulle återstå. Genom sitt studium av Mary Baker Eddys upptäckt, framställd i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, lärde han nödvändigheten av att i sitt liv bevisa vad han redan erkänt såsom sant angående människans andliga natur.

Den ursprungliga framställningen av människans andliga natur återfinnes i Första Mosebokens första kapitel, där det förklaras, att Guds skapelse, människan, är alltigenom god. Från den absoluta verklighetens ståndpunkt är detta den enda människan, och det finnes intet ont, som hon behöver bliva skild från, eftersom hela skapelsen är god och utgår från Ande. Men detta faktum tyckes icke vara verkligt för den dödliga förnimmelsen, som av den ärliga sökaren efter Sanningen småningom måste utbytas mot andligt seende. Den verkliga människan urskildes emellertid helt och fullt av Kristus Jesus och bevisades av honom vara Guds avbild. Han byggde på grundvalen av Ande och andlig människa, oavsett dödliga missuppfattningar, och uppenbarade människan såsom Guds barn. Förvärvandet av Sanningens egenskaper, helt skilda från villfarelse, innebär konstruktiv strävan och en erfarenhet, som ehuru mödosam för mänsklig uppfattning, likväl är höjande och upplyftande. Det är denna strävan som Paulus beskriver i sitt första brev till korintierna (3:9): "Ty vi äro Guds medarbetare; I ären ett Guds åkerfält, en Guds byggnad." Han förklarar vidare, att Kristus är den enda grund, på vilken vi kunna bygga, och säger (3:13): "Så skall det en gång visa sig, huru det är med vars och ens verk. Den dagen skall göra det kunnigt; ty den skall uppenbaras i eld, och hurudant vars och ens verk är, det skall elden pröva."

Vad finna vi väl i smältdegeln, sedan erfarenhetens och luttringens eld upphört? Bibelns blad lysas upp genom skildringar av detta luttrande och renande arbete. Jesu ord och gärningar förbliva, oförgängliga, mäktiga och lysande med gudomligt ljus. I dem uppenbaras den kostbara andlighet, som är det helande elementet i Kristi kristendom. Det är tydligt, att den sanning han uppenbarade ej blivit till fullo fattad eller utnyttjad. Likväl visar kristendomens historia, att Sanningens ljus åter och åter framträder, även under de mörkaste perioder av nationella oenigheter och partistrider.

Vår store Mästare förutsåg och utlovade, att en annan Hjälpare, en ny uppenbarelse av Sanningen, skulle komma. Genom Mrs. Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, gavs åt världen under senare delen av det nittonde århundradet upptäckten av den andliga sanning om Gud och människan, som Kristus Jesus förkunnat och bevisat. Genom mödosamt sökande och strävande genomträngde hon de felaktiga föreställningar, som under århundraden hopat sig, och fastställde den nya uppenbarelsen och demonstrationen av Kristus, Sanningen. Återigen urskildes den oförgängliga Sanningen och prövades med självuppoffrandets eld. Detta nya, gamla budskap gavs åt världen i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok.

I sina skrifter har Mrs. Eddy för hela mänskligheten utpekat det andliga framåtskridandets riktning och vägmärken, men uppnåelsen av vetenskapligt kristet liv och assimilerandet av de lärdomar, som leda dit, måste överlämnas åt dem som äro "Guds medarbetare" att individuellt utarbeta. Från hennes upptäckt av människans ursprungliga och slutliga status komma dessa ord till uppmuntran av Kristuslik strävan (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 205): "Den dödliga människans ånger och absoluta övergivande av synden upplöser slutligen allt förment materiellt liv eller fysiskt förnimmande, och den kroppsliga eller dödliga människan försvinner för evigt. De hopade, dödliga molekyler, som kallas människa, försvinna som en dröm, men människan, som utgått från den store Evige, fortlever bekrönt av Gud och välsignad."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Spiritual Illumination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE biography of Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, which has recently been published, pictures a life remarkably free from petty personal preoccupations, and rich in self-immolation and achievement. Her search for this hitherto unknown element was not tentative, but persistent. She knew that the phenomenon of radio-activity is observable in certain minerals; her concern was to isolate and identify the substance which produced certain recognized effects. To this difficult process she gave herself without reserve, finding in the task of discovery a rewarding happiness that outshone the toil involved.

A reader of the biography who felt that he also was committed to a task involving effacement of a false sense of self, found the life story of this natural scientist refreshing and invigorating. His task was spiritually mental, however, not physical. But in applying the lesson of the discoverer's endeavor to his own pursuit, he saw that his need was to isolate the spiritual facts of true being from material suppositions; to identify and to utilize these facts. He was an earnest student of Christian Science and had accepted the divine fact that spiritual qualities are present everywhere, but he had not proved this as fully as was necessary in his human experience.

Still speaking figuratively, he had observed the luminosity of spiritual ideals in his thought and effort, but had found them seemingly intermingled with grosser mortal beliefs and experiences which had no luster or value. He wished to see them separated from the dross of material belief so that only right thinking and acting should remain. Through his study of Mary Baker Eddy's exposition of her discovery, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, he learned the need of proving in his experience what he had already accepted as true about the spiritual status of man.

The original record of man's spiritual status is found in the first chapter of Genesis, which declares that God's creation, man, is completely good. From the standpoint of absolute reality, this is the only man, and there is no evil from which he needs to be separated, since all creation is good, the emanation of Spirit. But this fact does not appear to be actual to mortal sense, which has to be gradually displaced by spiritual awareness, by the honest seeker after Truth. The real man, however, was fully perceived and proved to be God's image by Christ Jesus. He built on the foundation of Spirit and spiritual man, apart from mortal misconceptions, and revealed man as the son of God. The gaining of the qualities of Truth, entirely separate from error, involves constructive effort and experience, which, though arduous to human sense, is exalting and uplifting. It was this effort which Paul described in I Corinthians (3:9): "For we are labourers together with God: ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building." Declaring that Christ is the only foundation upon which to build, he says (3:13), "Every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is."

What do we find in the crucible after the fires of experience and purification have subsided? The pages of the Bible are illumined by records of this refining and purifying process. The words and works of Jesus remain, imperishable, powerful, divinely luminous. In them is revealed the precious spirituality which is the healing element of Christ's Christianity. That the truth he revealed has not been fully grasped or utilized is evident. Yet the history of Christianity shows the light of Truth appearing and reappearing, even in the darkest periods of national and sectional misunderstanding.

The great Master foresaw and promised the coming of another Comforter or revelation of Truth. In the latter part of the nineteenth century the discovery of the spiritual truth about God and man, which Christ Jesus had taught and proved, was given to the world by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Through arduous experimentation and effort she pierced the accumulations of centuries of false belief and established the new revelation and demonstration of Christ, Truth. Again the imperishable Truth was perceived and proved through the fires of self-immolation. This new-old message was given to the world in the textbook of Christian Science.

In her writings, Mrs. Eddy has pointed out to all humanity the direction and waymarks of spiritual progress, but the achievement of scientifically Christian living, and the assimilation of the lessons leading thereto, must be left to the individual pursuit of those laboring "together with God." Out of her discovery of the primary and ultimate status of man came these words to encourage Christlike endeavor (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 205): "Mortal man's repentance and absolute abandonment of sin finally dissolves all supposed material life or physical sensation, and the corporeal or mortal man disappears forever. The encumbering mortal molecules, called man, vanish as a dream; but man born of the great Forever, lives on, God-crowned and blest."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Sea-Change

This is the whitest thing I know;
Not rounded breasts of winter snow,
Nor lace against a woman's throat,
Nor sails upon a summer boat;

Not blossoms in a circled drift
Around a plum tree; nor the swift,
Unanchored clouds which race and lean
Along the wind; nor swans who preen
Their splendid feathers, one by one,
Royal as Rajahs in the sun;

This is the whitest thing to me—
A heavy gale that moves the sea
Against itself; a sky so black,
Its curve is one, long, starless track,
Then moonlight falling—sudden, wide,
Running and tumbling with the tide;
A shaft of radiance unlocked
From crowded darkness.
Night is mocked;
An eerie, chill magnificence
Lies where the breakers are immense,
And all the whiter for the roar,
Sounding upon an unseen shore!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1938

Merit System Is Urged For Car Insurance

Lower Rates for Careful Drivers Proposed Under Program

Action in House

Petition for Repeal of Compulsory Law Is Defeated

A merit rating system of compulsory automobile liability insurance under which careful drivers would be rewarded through lower rates was ready for consideration by the House of Representatives today, following defeat of an initiative petition for repeal of compulsory insurance and substitution of a "financial responsibility" law.

Under legislation offered as a substitute to the repeal petition the State Commissioner of Insurance would be authorized to establish merit rating for which numerous groups have fought for several years on the ground that careful drivers are now penalized for the accidents of bad drivers. However, nothing in the bill would force the Commissioner to establish such a system.

House and Senate Votes

The initiative petition was turned down by the House yesterday by a 207-to-20 roll-call vote and by a 32-to-6 roll-call vote in the Senate.

Under the constitution the question of repeal of compulsory insurance and substitution of financial responsibility can be placed on the ballot in the November, 1938, election by the filing of 5,000 additional voter signatures. The original petition carried 29,023 signatures.

During the debate Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont charged that "an active insurance lobby was at work in this House" seeking passage of the initiative petition proposal. Before the Legislative Committee on Insurance John W. Downs, Legislative Agent for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, favored the petition which would establish the financial responsibility law he has sought for several years. He contended the rates under financial responsibility would be lowered, although control of the rates by the Insurance Commissioner would be eliminated.

Committee Upheld

By voting against the initiative petition the House and Senate upheld the report of the Insurance Committee, which in the written opinion required on initiative petitions, stated in part:

"The primary object of that compulsory motor vehicle law was to provide security for the payment of damages for the injury or death of innocent travelers on the public highways caused by the negligent operation of motor vehicles.

"There can be no serious question that the present law has well served that high purpose of giving the victims of road accidents real recoveries instead of barren empty recoveries.

"The proposed measure would end that fortunate state of affairs and leave at least 60 per cent of such future victims without financial redress for their injuries.

"It would repeal the present compulsory law, and replace it with a diluted makeshift type of compulsory law that would force less than 5 per cent of automobile owners to insure, instead of requiring all to insure, as at present. As a result, since fewer than 35 per cent of all car owners voluntarily buy automobile liability insurance, 60 per cent, and not the best 60 per cent, of the cars

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Largest Bond Issue In City History Sold

In Boston Today

Low Interest Rate Shows Credit High

The largest offering of bonds ever issued by the City of Boston totaling $11,494,000 were bought today by a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York and the First Boston Corporation at a gathering in the City Treasurer's office under the eyes of representatives of 18 New York financial houses.

Immediately following the purchase of the bonds, John J. McCarthy, City Treasurer, announced with a smile that "the 2¾ per cent rate is extremely low and consti-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

City Manager Bill Signed by Hurley

The city manager-proportional representation system of municipal government became available to all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, today when Gov. Charles F. Hurley signed a bill allowing cities and towns to adopt the system by referendum.

The action ends several years' fight by Chandler W. Johnson, of Cambridge, who, when informed the Governor had signed the bill, predicted the Hurley Administration would be noted in coming years for the advance it provided for Massachusetts municipal government.

The bill had been backed by Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader and Chairman of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditure which favored the measure, and by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip and a member of that Commission.

Redistricting Asked by Governor

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today sent a special message to the Legislature asking that body to redistrict State Representative, Senatorial, Executive Councillor, and U. S. Congressional districts.

"Further delay," he declared, "is inexcusable. Under our Constitutional system, you have no alternative but to put into effect at once a proper redistricting."

The Legislature, which has refused for the past three years to redistrict the State, is required by the Constitution to do so before Jan. 1, 1939. It is now about to adjourn for the year and leaders of both parties have indicated previously they do not wish a new district setup during this year's election campaign.

Dolan Mows Jail Yard With Helpers

Edmund L. Dolan, former Treasurer of Boston, was reported today to be mowing the lawn in the yard of Charles Street Jail, where he began on Friday a 2½-year prison term for attempted "jury fixing."

Dressed in dark blue shirt and gray trousers, like other prisoners, he was reported as pushing a lawn mower, while his companions, former State Representative Robert J. Dinsmore and J. Walter Quinn, picked up papers and raked grass.

The three were sentenced by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court after he had found them guilty of contempt in conspiring to bribe jurors for the forthcoming trial of Dolan, Quinn, and Edward J. Supple in the city bond sale case.

G. O. P. Whip Asks Road Fund Status

BULLETIN

The House of Representatives this afternoon approved an order that would ask the State Supreme Court for an advisory opinion regarding distribution of $8,000,000 from the highway fund.

Republican leaders of the House of Representatives moved today to end a legal tangle over disposition of $8,000,000 in the State highway fund—a tangle which already has delayed prorogation of the Legislature for a week.

An order was filed in the House by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip, which would ask the State Supreme Court for an advisory opinion as to the present parliamentary situation and future action.

The tangle arose on May 26 when Gov. Charles F. Hurley returned without his approval a bill which would have appropriated the $8,000,000 to cities and towns for highway purposes. He acted in accord with an opinion of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

The contention of Mr. Dever was that the bill had been passed illegally because it was an appropriation bill and had never been en-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Campbell Inspects Food at Hospital

Hugh P Campbell, Boston's Commissioner of Institutions, went to Long Island Hospital today to investigate charges that employees of the Long Island Hospital are being poorly fed and are being required to work under unreasonable conditions.

The charges were made to the Commissioner in his office at City Hall yesterday by Daniel P. McCarthy, who asserted that he is spokesman for 212 of the 468 employees at the Hospital.

McCarthy laid the following complaints before Commissioner Campbell:

Food for employees is "either of poor quality or is badly cooked."

Employees are being required to live three to four in a room.

Each employee is being charged $400 per annum for found because of a cut in the department's budget—but "they haven't cut the amount they're charging us."

"Also," added Mr. McCarthy, "we'd like to get free uniforms and vacations with full pay."

To this list of complaints Commissioner Campbell replied: "The food budget has not been cut to my knowledge. . . . If it isn't being cooked right I'll correct the situation."

Mr. Campbell went over to Long Island on the City steamer today to investigate. He stated he would file a report with Mayor Tobin.

Senate Extends U. C. C. Job Probe

The State Senate this afternoon by a 25 to 10 roll call voted to extend the legislative investigation of the manner in which jobs were given by the Unemployment Compensation Commission until next December. This action had previously been taken by the House. Three thousand dollars was voted to defray expenses.

Drive to Stop Legal Betting Depends on 10

Hadley Group Lacks Cash to Fight; First Signers to Decide Course

State Vote Aim

Continuation of the drive to repeal legalized betting on horse and dog racing by subjecting the gambling issue to a State-wide referendum will be placed directly upon the shoulders of the 10 original signers of the initiative petition calling for repeal, Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association and Northeastern University law professor, declared today.

The initiative petition was recently defeated in the House and Senate. To place the question of repeal on a State-wide referendum, 5,000 additional voter signatures must be filed in August, and success of the referendum depends upon a vigorous campaign. Dr. Hadley, who previously has promised to carry the issue to a referendum, today stated his organization has not raised sufficient money to carry on the fight.

Signers to Decide

Therefore, Dr. Hadley said that June 15 he will place the referendum issue before the 10 original signers for a decision as to whether to carry on the fight despite present campaign difficulties.

The original signers are:

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. G. G. Brownville, pastor of Tremont Temple; Charles C. Cabot, Secretary of the Boston Bar Association; Rabbi Harry Levi, Brookline, Mass.; Edward Kronvall, President of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank; Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston; Godfrey L. Cabot, Boston business man; Arnold B. Wallace, Springfield department store owner; John L. Feeney of Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Hadley.

Horse and dog racing will be subjected to one referendum in November under an act already passed by the 1938 Legislature. This referendum will be taken by counties, however, and one county in the State favoring continuation of horse or dog racing, or both, will be sufficient to continue gambling in Massachusetts. The by-counties referendum was proposed by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs after an agreement between various interests on the question. The Committee reported this proposal following its hearings on the initiative petition and several repeal bills.

Springfield Appeal

Dr. Hadley today declared a group of Springfield citizens interested in repealing dog race gambling in their County have appealed to him to give up the State-wide referendum fight on the ground that the two referenda might confuse the voters and result in an all-around defeat for gambling foes. Dr. Hadley added that the Springfield group is convinced that through the by-counties referendum they can repeal dog racing in their County and possibly horse racing.

The appeal comes from the so-called Committee of 100 which has collected contributions for a smashing anti-gambling fight in western Massachusetts.

Regardless of the Springfield request, Dr. Hadley said he was ready to go through with the State-wide referendum fight if provided with sufficient funds with which to carry on an effective educational campaign. Such a campaign, he insisted, would eliminate any possible confusion among the voters over the two referenda.

Monitor Exhibit Open Daily Through June 11

The Circulation Committee for the local district of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, announces an exhibit of The Christian Science Monitor, opening today in the Statler Office Building, Park Square, from 10 a. m., to 8 p. m. The exhibit will continue through June 11, and is open to the public.

Two Indicted For Operating 'Bank Nights'

Manager of R. I. Theater and President of Chain to Answer Charges

Markets Too?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., June 1—Without any further warning than he made a week ago when he publicly stated that he considered "bank night" a lottery, John P. Hartigan, Attorney General, went into action yesterday and as a result a theater manager and the president of a chain will appear in Superior Court here this week to plea to charges which were returned by the present Kent County grand jury.

Those named in the indictment were Arnold Berger, Manager of the Greenwich Theater, and Phillip H. Levine, President of the chain, who is said to live in New York City.

The announcement of the indictment against the operators of the theater here automatically cancelled several other similar attractions which had been planned last night in Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Central Falls.

Market Practice

The Attorney-General has not made known what program he will adopt against the chain markets that have been conducting "bank nights" on the so-called "slow days." Recently he conferred with legal representatives of a big Providence market and he reserved decision after opponents had claimed that where admission was paid for theater features, no money was involved in contests at stores. It was pointed out that persons signed registers and that cards are given out without charge to players.

It is estimated that more than 10,000 persons participate in "bank nights" weekly.

The Providence police attempted to break up the "bank night" here about six months ago, but when a local police court judge ruled against them they ceased their drive.

Vermont Authority

However, recently operators of the theaters and marketmen who claim that the added attractions was injuring their business protested to the Attorney General, and he claimed that a recent decision of a Vermont Superior Court gave him the power to act, and he so notified the various police departments.

As far as could be learned no action will be taken immediately against other theaters whose management attempts to operate the "bank night" in defiance of the Attorney General's order.

In legal circles it was the belief that the Kent County case will be used as a test of the lottery law and its jurisdiction over the new form of game of chance which was introduced here about a year ago.

Senators Promise Elastic Wage-Bill To Little Business

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—"Little Business" won assurances from Senate conferees today that they would fight for elastic wage-hour standards in order to protect its interests.

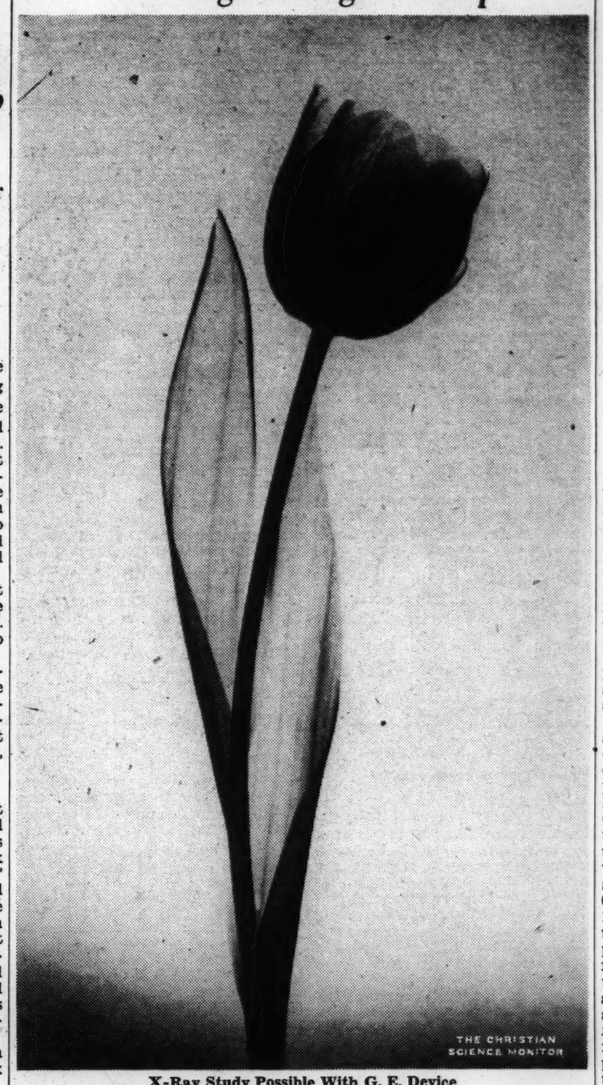
Senators Thomas (D) of Utah, Davis I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, and Pepper (D) of Florida, said many small merchants and manufacturers had declared they could not continue to operate if they had to provide the same minimum wages and maximum hours as larger firms.

The three Senators are among members of a joint committee which will begin tomorrow to draft compromise wage-hour legislation. The major issue is whether nationally uniform standards shall be ordered.

Senator Walsh, pointing out that 68 per cent of the Nation's business firms employ less than 20 persons, said any compromise bill should consider the ability of an employer to adjust himself to its provisions over a period of months or years.

"I fear that any other method," he said, "would operate to the advantage of big industries, bringing disastrous consequences to that large number of businesses which has only a small number of employees."

Looking Through a Tulip



X-Ray Study Possible With G. E. Device

The Company Uses Its "Soft" X-Rays in Detecting Structural Defects in Electrical Equipment. How Finely the Equipment Works Is Shown in This Plate

Testimony Sought From President's Son in Bank Suit

James Roosevelt, who was engaged in the insurance business in Boston for several months after his father's election as President of the United States, is sought as a witness in an insurance suit dating back to that period, it was learned today.

The suit, brought by Arthur D. Cronin of Natick, a Boston insurance broker, is against the National Shawmut Bank, alleging breach of contract. Claiming he had a contract to place insurance on the automobiles which the bank was financing, Mr. Cronin asserts the bank gave some of this insurance to others.

Among the interrogatories filed by Mr. Cronin is this question, put to the bank: "Was any of the insurance in question placed through James Roosevelt or John Sargent or the insurance firm of Sargent and Roosevelt?"

Romney Spring, counsel for Mr. Cronin, said the suit was based on the contention that Mr. Cronin's firm obtained insurance in 1934 for the bank, but that commission was paid OBrion, Russell and Company, insurance firm with which the President's son was associated.

After dragging through the courts for four years, the suit is now being heard by a special master. A summons for Mr. Roosevelt, it is learned, was issued to the plaintiff when the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

G. E. Engineers Develop X-Rays For Fine Detail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 1—Delicate structural details of tissue-thin flowers as well as the inner constitution of huge steel castings can be studied by the use of X-ray equipment developed by General Electric engineers.

The floral subjects are photographed with special apparatus which utilizes a low-voltage transformer and extra-thin glass window which allows extremely "soft" X rays to pass from the tube to make impressions on the film. "Soft" or low voltage rays are absolutely necessary for such delicate subjects as flowers. Rays of ordinary voltage would penetrate the flower almost completely and many details would be lost on the negative.

Examining heavy steel castings for G. E. generators and turbine equipment, with X rays, gas pockets, shrinkage areas, and internal cracks can be distinguished if present. In this way perfectly smooth castings—with no internal flaws—can be selected. Gas pockets in a defective casting show up as white bubbles. Light continuous waves or lines indicate shrinkage areas. In such large steel castings, 400,000-volt X ray equipment is used.

Wealth Survey In N. H. Used To Oppose Tax

Crowther of Fact Survey Says State Income Does Not Merit Tax Rise

Murphy Supports?

Governor's Stand Believed Indicated by Speaker Opposing Law Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 1—Even though Gov. Francis P. Murphy's much publicized study of New Hampshire wealth has not been released as yet, the public received an inclination of what it will contain when Samuel Crowther, writer and member of the Fact Finding Commission, appeared before the State Constitutional Convention yesterday as a Convention delegate and revealed some of the material in opposing changes to the Constitution so as to permit graduated income and inheritance taxation.

Declaring that the proposed Constitutional amendment should be entitled "a bill to lower the standard of living in New Hampshire, to postpone the solution of all fiscal problems and to hasten bankruptcy," Mr. Crowther went on to point out that the wealth study will show that the total cash income received by individuals in the State of New Hampshire for the year 1936 was $230,000,000 as compared with $241,000,000 in 1931 and $275,000,000 in 1929. He then went on to point out that 51 per cent of the 1936 figure came from manufacturing and construction work, 19 per cent from so-called service activities (lawyers, doctors, and other professions), 13 per cent from trade and finance, 9 per cent from transportation activities, and 5 per cent from forestry and agriculture.

Chiefly Regular Pay

In order to show the basis for which this revenue was received, Mr. Crowther pointed out that 66 per cent of the total was in wages and salaries, with only 7 per cent in the form of dividends and 5 per cent in the form of interest.

Income in New Hampshire is "more equitably distributed than anywhere else in the United States," declared the writer on economics. Of the 1936 income $194,000,000, or 84 per cent of the total, "was earned by those making less than $3,000 a year, and no other state in the United States can show a record of that kind."

"Only 5 per cent was made by people who were making $10,000 a year or more."

Little Yield Seen

Turning to the proposed Constitutional amendment which would permit enactment of legislation providing graduated income and inheritance taxes with a maximum of 6 per cent, Mr. Crowther said that "you would have to start taxing income at about $3,000. Otherwise the expense of collection could exceed the return."

The total income of all people in the State earning $3,000 or more is about $35,000,000, he said. Assuming that 5,000 people in the State earned $3,000 or more and with an average exemption of $2,000, the taxable income thereby would be reduced from $35,000,000 to $25,000,000. Charitable and church gifts might further reduce this to approximately $20,000,000. Deducting the Federal taxes paid in New Hampshire in 1936 from this sum would leave $18,500,000 and on the maximum 6 per cent basis this would yield only $1,110,000. Mr. Crowther contended that the probable yield would be between $500,000

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

New Hampshire Notes Drop in Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 1—Cost of direct relief and the number of such cases showed a drop in April as compared with March, according to the State Board of Welfare and Relief. The number of persons on direct relief rolls decreased about 1,000 to approximately 36,000 while the cost of handling this load decreased about $30,000 to $250,000. Breakdown figures relative to cases closed and opened during April reveals that placements in private indusary accounted for the closing of approxi-

The Week in New Hampshire

mately the same number of cases as the number of new cases attributed to the loss of employment in private industry. Of the 1,010 cases opened during the month, 551 were attributed to the loss of employment in private industry and 232 more were granted aid to supplement their earnings from private employment. Of the 1,395 cases closed during the month, 39 per cent obtained employment in private industry and 34 per cent went to work on work relief projects.

Shoe Trade Better

There are indications that the shoe business is improving in New Hampshire. Some of this improvement may be attributed to the opening of several new plants in the State and the resumption of operations by a number of others that have been operating at a greatly curtailed schedule for some time. Shoe manufacturers point out that the shoe market has improved on a lower price level, with lower wage rates practically universal. The J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, of which Gov. Francis P. Murphy was Vice-President and General Manager until he took over the Governorship, has been cited by the Boston News Bureau as one of the few shoe companies in the Country that has been able to maintain employment and wages in spite of a lower price for its shoes. The McElwain shoes are retailed through chains of the Melville Shoe Corporation which, sometime ago, reduced the retail price for the McElwain made shoes from $3.50 to $3.30. Yet the McElwain firm is operating at practically full time; its workers are being assured of 50 pay checks a year; the company is free from labor difficulties, and its workers are understood to receive a much higher average pay rate than existed in the shoe industry in general. This is attributed first to the close association between the manufacturing and retailing concerns and, secondly, to the mastering of the business of mass shoe production.

Aerial Tramway

Nature gave New Hampshire its famous Old Man of the Mountain,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer, with the lowest temperature in the middle 50's tonight; Thursday partly cloudy to cloudy and somewhat mild; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer in the south portion tonight, Thursday mostly cloudy.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by showers in the north portion.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer in the south portion tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy.

Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts: Fair and not so cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and southwest winds, fair tonight with increasing cloudiness Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	48	Minneapolis	62	62
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	76	74
Chicago	66	66	New York	54	46
Denver	52	52	Norfolk	58	52
Helena	42	42	Philadelphia	54	46
Kansas City	64	64	St. Louis	72	70
Los Angeles	60	60	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	80	74	Washington	52	46

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., June 1.
B—Minimum, May 31.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:20 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Thursday, 2:36 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m.

Dolan Case Heads Month's Court News

Reporter-at-Law

The editor appropriated considerable space for news of what was happening in Massachusetts courts during the past month, a survey of the office files reveals. It seemed as though the court dockets had been transferred to the front pages of the daily chronicles.

Headliner was the contempt action against Edmund L. Dolan, former associate of James M. Curley, J. Walter Quinn, and one-time State Representative Robert E. Dinsmore. Found guilty in Suffolk County last week of "jury-fixing," the three men were sentenced to 2½ years in jail.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of the Superior Court, who found against Mr. Curley, former Governor and former Mayor of Boston, and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso in the City's action to recover $50,000, also heard this case.

Quinn, Dolan, and Edward J. Supple are still to be tried on indictments charging them with conspiracy to steal and bribery. Dolan was also indicted for larceny of $25,000 from the City.

Revere Mayor Indicted

At the same time, increased activity in District Attorney William J. Foley's offices signified the convening of the special grand jury to investigate reports of crime and corruption in Revere. After one day's session, the body indicted Mayor James M. O'Brien for larceny and embezzlement of nearly $16,000 while he was City Treasurer.

The jury is expected to continue its investigation into the next two weeks.

Welansky Trial Thursday

James Welansky of Boston, hotel and night club owner, was held without bail for a hearing Thursday on a charge of murdering David J. ("Beano") Breen last December. Judge Charles L. Carr of Boston Municipal Court issued the arrest warrant.

Ruling on Contraceptives

Massachusetts' Supreme Judicial Court ruled this month that statute barred dissemination of contraceptives in this State. Four women, found guilty in lower court of dispensing contraceptive instruments, lost their attempt to prove an exception in the case of prescription by physicians. The case is expected to go to the United States Supreme Court.

Somerville Law Opposed

More national Supreme Court business is seen in the fight now under way in Somerville by several married women to retain their positions. A recent City ordinance prohibits married women from holding City jobs if their husbands are able to support them.

Boy Sentenced to Concord

Judge Edward T. Broadhurst sentenced a 16-year-old boy to the Concord reformatory for robbing a woman, then characterized the institution as a "school of crime." In addition, a recent poll of jurors by Judge Broadhurst divulged that 24 of 27 of the men preferred judges to juries on the basis of qualifications.

Old Warrant Served

A warrant, dated Aug. 24, 1918, was served on a former Lowell man, charging him with assault and battery. Almost 20 years have passed since the alleged attack. The lapse was explained by the defendant's absence from the State for several years.

Hurley Upheld

The State Supreme Court also upheld this month Gov. Charles F. Hurley's procedure in conducting personal hearings on the ouster of a State official and subsequently submitting his recommendations to the Council. Formerly, the Council had sat in on the hearings. The procedure was incidental to the removal of Howard M. Murphy as Commissioner of Agriculture.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Entrance of the Boyards . . . Halvorsen
Finlandia, "Symphonic Poem" . . . . . Sibelius
Song to the Evening Star, from "Tannhäuser" . . . . . Wagner
Solo trombone: Jacob Raichman
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" . . . . . Wagner
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" . Berlioz
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" . . . . . Offenbach
"The Ride of the Valkyries" . . Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 2 in D minor, Op. 23 . . . . . MacDowell
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
Songs with Orchestra
Framingham State Teachers College Glee Club, Edward F. Gilday, Jr., M. A., Director
"Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" . Bach
"How Lovely is Thy Dwelling Place," from "A German Requiem" . . . . . Brahms
Seraphic Song ("Rêve Angelique") Rubinstein

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Star-Wagon," featuring Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

South Station Theater—
"The Crossroads of the Orient," "Trotting Thoroughbreds," a Mickey Mouse cartoon, Edgar Kennedy comedy. Latest news-reels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Alice Faye. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Tip-Off Girls." 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Hub—
Rudolph Valentino in "Son of a Sheik." 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20, 6:20, 8:15, 10:15. Tomorrow: Boris Karloff, Mae Clarke, John Boles and Colin Clive in "Frankenstein the Man Who Made a Monster." Also Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast."

University—
Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Death Takes a Holiday," starring Fredric March. 1:40, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "The Girl of the Golden West." Also "Love on a Budget," featuring the Jones Family.

Strand—
"There Goes the Groom," with Ann Sothern and Burgess Meredith. Also "Danger Patrol," featuring Sally Eilers and John Beal. Tomorrow: "Last Gangster," with Edward G. Robinson and James Stewart. Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney.

State and Orpheum—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., Both theaters; 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "There's Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata." Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:40. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Beloved Brat," featuring Dolores Costello and Donald Crisp. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Stella Dallas," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. "Doctor Syn," featuring George Arliss. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne in "Theodora Goes Wild." Also "Night Must Fall," featuring Robert Montgomery.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Kentucky Moonshine," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Fenway: 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Stolen Heaven," with Olympe Bradna, Lewis Stone and Gene Raymond. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Fred MacMurray and Harriet Hilliard in "Cocoanut Grove." Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle.

Coolidge Corner—
"Wide Open Faces," featuring Joe E. Brown. 2, 5:08, 8:16. Also "In Old Chicago." 3:18, 6:26, 9:38.

Boston—
Robert Donat and Elissa Landi in "The Count of Monte Cristo." 11:29 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also "This Marriage Business," with Victor Moore. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:30.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Stella Dallas" wih Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. Also "Trans-Atlantic Merry-Go-Round," featuring Jack Benny. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Brookline Village—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Battle of Broadway," with Victor MacLaglen. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," starring Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 10:41 a. m., 1:30, 4:19, 7:08, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," with Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m.; 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Exeter—
John Wayne and Diana Gibson in "Adventure's End." 1:50, 4:50, 7:55. Also "In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Metropolitan—
Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew and Arleen Whelan in "Kidnaped," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also The Jones Family in "A Trip to Paris," 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Adventures of Robin Hood," starring Errol Flynn. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Fred McHugh and Ann Sheridan.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Mad About Music," featuring Deanna Durbin. Also Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct a guidance tour on Christian Symbolism. 11.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Conservatory Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of Francis Findlay of the Faculty. 3.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

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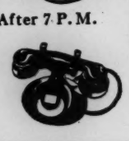

TELEPHONE

Hans Wiener's New Ballet

The Arts in Boston

Cheers and applause gave the audible seal of success to the second and final production of Hans Wiener's new ballet, "The Incredible Flutist," at the Pops concert in Symphony Hall last night. Arthur Fiedler conducting.

Artistically, first honors must go to Walter Piston, composer of the piece, for a score that is witty, melodically and rhythmically varied and worthy of first-class ballet, or of a place, without visual accompaniment, on a concert program.

Secondary honors belong to Marco Montedoro, of Radio City fame, for costume designs that are effulgent in color, zestful and uncommon. The décor was less satisfactory.

Mr. Wiener's choreography does not quite come up to the high standard set by the music and art departments of his ballet. Though both composer and designer worked in conjunction with the dancer, presumably in subservience to his ideas, the ideas are but old themes rehabited in fancy dress.

For example, Mr. Wiener's familiar solo, "Circus," is a pithier and more original statement of that theme than the encumbered Circus episode of the new ballet, however applausively its martial air and aspect was greeted by the audience. His "Pictures at an Exhibition" contained more compactly the knowing characterizations of types, such as the Elegant Matron, Prudent Shopper, Crank, etc., of last night. His "Roumanian Rhapsody" was more rollicking in its use of folk material.

The stage was overcrowded a large part of the time; the action, diffuse and scattered. Choreographically, the composition needs tightening, pointing up, with one vivid central climax, and fewer and better dancers.

But Mr. Wiener stages his Pops production with relish, with exuberant good humor. He puts on a lavish, light-hearted entertainment and that perhaps is all that is necessary for the purpose. M. L.

Boston Art Club

Four exhibitors are showing their works at the Boston Art Club New Gallery. They are Priscilla Ordway, Isabel Russell, Joseph Barrett and G. Der Garabedian.

The contributions by Joseph Barrett are the most finished in technique; he aims to relate the idea as completely as he can in paint and not leave any transitions to the spectator. Still-life and chinoiseries are wrought in his painstaking manner. G. Der Garabedian works in quite another fashion, using the dense and broad brush stroke, aiming to suggest the shape, the light, the topography. His pictures give point and vitality, particularly those of Pigeon Cove and the North Shore fisherfolk.

Priscilla Ordway furnishes some freely painted aquarelles and a bright portrayal of "Loblolly Cove." She has also contributed some decorative terra cottas. Isabel Russell provides some themes of human interest. D. A.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

and it has become the State's most valuable scenic attraction. Now the State has expended $250,000 to erect the first aerial tramway in North America, expected to become the second most important attraction for visitors. On June 17 this 5,410-foot aerial tramway will start carrying passenger at the rate of approximately 1,000 feet a minute to the top of Cannon Mountain from where may be obtained what is considered to be one of the finest views of the White Mountains. Observation platforms and lounging facilities have been established at the summit of the mountain and the use of these will be free to patrons of the tramway. The tramway is expected to play an important part in the development of a new winter sports center as the snow remains on the mountain long after it has left other sections. This condition heretofore has been enjoyed only by a few because of the necessary climb up the mountain. Now the tramway will whisk winter sports enthusiasts up Cannon Mountain long after snow has departed from the valleys below. Officials are optimistic that the 95-cent charge for a round trip will pay the cost of operation, the interest on the investment, and retire the principal in about five years and after that the tramway would be listed as a money-making enterprise for the State.

of London will visit New Hampshire. They will enter from Canada early in the morning and will be met by Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his fellow members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The party will have breakfast at The Balsams Hotel in Dixville Notch. Then the party will travel through the Androscoggin Valley to Berlin, and from there they will travel to Twin Mountains by way of Jefferson Highlands. They will see Echo Lake, the Old Man of the Mountain, and the aerial tramway. The New Hampshire visit will include Plymouth, Laconia, Lake Winnipesaukee, Concord, and Manchester. They will arrive at the New Ocean House at Swampscott in time for a reception and dinner especially prepared by their Massachusetts hosts.

Students Independent

The Committee on Student Publications at Dartmouth College has recommended that an Alumni Trustee be put in control of the various Dartmouth student publications, including the Jack-O-Lantern and the Pictorial. Previously the Committee had suggested that the daily Dartmouth be placed under the guidance of an Alumni Trustee. The College daily has taken upon itself to fight the move, and a survey of it conducted among the student body evidenced the stand of the students against the move.

Ancients to Visit

Tomorrow the Honorable Artillery

Insurance

(Continued from Page 11)

Presidential Secretary planned to speak at Ford Hall Forum, Boston, on May 19, but Mr. Roosevelt did not attend the meeting.

Although Mr. Roosevelt has a home at Framingham, he has been busy recently at Washington and has not been located in this State by process servers. He is expected here on June 18, however, for the wedding of his brother, John, to Anne Lindsay Clarke at Nahant. An attempt to serve the summons at that time is likely.

The suit is being heard by Judge F. Delano Putnam, of Boston Municipal Court, sitting as master in Suffolk Superior Court. The hearings are in the offices of Mr. Spring at 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

Earle Appoints Son

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle yesterday appointed his son, George H. Earle, 4th, an Assistant Secretary on the executive staff. The salary, the Governor said, would come from his personal account. Young Earle attended Harvard University for two years. In the past year he worked on the sports staff of a Philadelphia Newspaper.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

New Hampshire's Summer Theaters Announce Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 1—The various summer playhouses in New Hampshire are making plans for the opening of their seasons.

The famous Barnstormers, headed by Francis Grover Cleveland, son of the former President of the United States, will open their season July 4, and in addition to their appearances at their headquarters in Tamworth, they will make weekly appearances at Conway and Wolfeboro, N. H., as well as Poland Springs, Maine. Edward P. Goodnow will serve his eighth season as director of the troupe.

This summer's presentations will include "Room Service," "Yes, My Darling Daughter," "French Without Tears," George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," a second series of Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8:30," and Eugene O'Neil's "Christie."

The Peterborough Playhouse will open at Stearns Farm on the Middle Hancock Road in Peterborough, June 29. As in former seasons, a theater school will be operated also. Apprentices will receive their instruction from members of the cast. Performances will be given from Wednesday to Saturday nights inclusive for a nine-week season. This year's plays include "The Petrified Forest," by Robert E. Sherwood; "Call It a Day," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "The Late Christopher Bean," and "Stage Door," which will be presented by members of the apprentice group. The first four plays will have two weeks runs, while the last will be given only one week.

Among the actors expected at Peterborough during the season are Leslie Howard, Frances Farmer, Leif Erickson, and Grace Casanova.

Old 'Bell School' as Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, R. I., June 1—The type of educational center well known to fathers and grandfathers of present Rhode Islanders will be perpetuated.

The one-room "Bell School" here, which served students and citizens of Tug Hollow and surrounding territory for more than a century, has been saved for the State.

One of several school buildings in the district to go under the auctioneer's hammer, it was purchased by the Misses Harriet S. and Florence Clark of Shannock, R. I., Howard L. Hitchcock of Naragansett, R. I., and certain anonymous persons, and presented to the State as a memorial to the late Theakston de Coppet of Richmond, R. I.

The property includes an acre of ground. It is the hope of the donors the State will preserve the building in its original form, maintaining it as a museum for old books, old school furnishings and other things that will bring to the attention of the younger generation the sacrifices the rural folk made to give their children an education.

In 1826, Jesse Reynolds, Clark Sisson, Job Hoxsie, Rouse and Varnum Hoxsie and others built a sturdy, one-room schoolhouse on a knoll overlooking Tug Hollow, deep in the Richmond woods.

They stuck a ship's porthole in the peak of the eaves and put a stubby tower on the roof. Inside they set benches around the walls.

At first, it was called the Hoxsie School. Later, Robert Reynolds, who was elected to the General Assembly, secured a bell from the Legislature. Being the only school in the Town that had a bell, it became known as the Bell School.

Kroll Murals in Worcester Planned as Canvas Paintings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 1—Of interest to artists and patrons of art is the announcement by the Worcester War Memorial Commission that it has commissioned Leon Kroll of New York to paint the murals in the Memorial Chamber of the Worcester Municipal Memorial Auditorium. Although Mr. Kroll has behind him a notable record of achievement, this opportunity is unusual because of the extraordinary size of the principal panel.

Although the Memorial Auditorium has been open for five years, the Commissioners in charge of arranging for the murals called for in the plans have gone slowly and have acted only after they were satisfied that Mr. Kroll had the ability and the background to treat fittingly the themes chosen.

While appreciating that their primary purpose was to arrange for the murals that would embody the idea of sacrifice made by the men who served in the World War, the members of the Commission felt that it would be proper to also arrange for a mural that would glorify the fruits of peace, and the Central of the main murals has been selected for this purpose. It will depict agriculture and industry, factories and fields being interwoven in a realistic pattern. It will be done with receding perspective, giving a depth of vision, to foster the illusion of almost limitless boundaries. The end panels, scenes of the Army and Navy, will, on the other hand, be done with a perspective to bring them forward, offering an effective contrast. It is believed that this balancing of perspectives will give the appearance of new lines to the Chamber.

Work will be started at once by Mr. Kroll in his New York studios. Sketches will be made from a scaled model of the Chamber. The entire project will require three years for its completion.

The paintings will be done in oil, on canvas stretched on prepared walls. The artist decided against frescoes, paintings done on freshly spread plaster, because of the New England climate, which he said would cause them to peel in time. The smaller panels in the Chamber will carry emblems of Worcester Divisions, with lettered-in names of the battles in which they were engaged.

Port Aid Bill: Loophole Opposed

Members of the Boston Port Authority, maritime, and railroad officials, and scores of others attending the Senate Ways and Means Committee hearing today strongly protested against the action of the House of Representatives in amending the bill which would provide $100,000 annually for the betterment of the Port of Boston.

Under the amendment, the money would be provided "if available." This clause was vehemently protested by Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Port Authority, and by former Mayor of Boston John F. Fitzgerald. The original bill called for the $100,000 payment to be mandatory.

Textile Union Signs 3 Mills

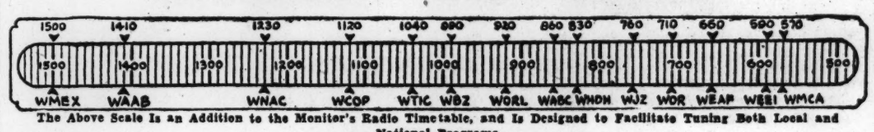
Three union contracts with textile mills were announced today by Frank J. Manning, Assistant Regional Director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

A year's agreement with the New Bedford Rayon Company affecting 600 workers was announced. It maintains the present wage scale and retains other features of last year's contract, including a closed shop and union voice in determining work load. A new provision was for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour.

The first C. I. O. contract in Delaware was claimed by Mr. Manning through an agreement with the Delaware Rayon Company of New Castle, a subsidiary of the New Bedford Rayon Company. An agreement with the Summit Woolen Mills of Worcester, Mass., provides for maintenance of present wage scales with a wage-rate tribunal to consider future changes.

"Nothing in these uncertain times adds so much to confidence as mutual recognition by labor and employer of each other's rights," said Mr. Manning.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Moniter's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news..	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"..	Sports reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady....	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Comment; music ..	Popular orchestra	Little Orphan Annie...	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News" ..
6:15 "Popeye" sketch..	Revelers; male quartet.	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Melodic Tones" .....
7:00 Popular variety ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 "America Dances".	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Living History"..	Elvira Rios, songs.....	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo....
7:45 Comment; music ..	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties .....
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function" ..	"One Man's Family":	Bolognini's Orchestra .	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 ica; sketch	"Midweek Function" ..	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing....
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Souvenir"; music	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 the Lads; guests.	Barry McKinley, songs.	vocalists	"Souvenir"; music	Cottage Hawaiians ....
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	Talks, Mrs. Roosevelt,	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Federal Theater; "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	James A. Farley....	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk..	tory in Action" ....
9:30 Word Game With	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jass Nocturne"	"Along Dance Avenue"..
9:45 "FPA"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jass Nocturne"	"Along Dance Avenue"..
10:00 "Gang Busters";	duetor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	Boston "Pop" Concert..	Class and Dance.....	"Symphonic Strings" ..	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show....	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Vincent Lopez's Orch..
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	NBC Minstrel Show ...	Class and Dance.....	Melodies From the Sky.	"The Monitor News"..
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service ..	Melodies From the Sky.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	C. Russell's Orchestra..	lem"; variety .....
11:30 "Muny' 'opera pre-	Music As You Desire It.	Dance orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 miere, St. Louis .	Music As You Desire It.	Dance orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	lem": variety .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ...	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ...	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch....	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ...	Food talk	Farm and Home News..
9:15 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"..
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists....	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Two Pianos .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"The Mystery Chef"....	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch.	"Home Forum"; talk...	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch...	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist..	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	Highlights, Halftones ..	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Dramatic sketch	Highlights, Halftones ..	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	"Music for Madame"...
11:15 Instrumentalists ..	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jam Session .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk...	"Tips to Brides".....	Network program	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Fashion Congress" ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life".....	Soloist; orchestra	News commentator .....
12:00 Pres. Roosevelt at	Pres. Roosevelt at An-	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Annapolis	napolis graduation ...	"The O'Neills".....	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review...
12:30 Helen Trent	News; feature; weather.	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	report; music; stocks..	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"...	"The Happy Gang".....	Ad Club speakers.....
1:30 "Road of Life".....	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Rex Battle's Orchestra.	Ad Club speakers.....
1:45 Hymn recital	Glenn Darwin, baritone.	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Leo Freudberg's Orch...	Ad Club speakers.....
2:00 News Service	Jackie Heller, tenor....	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Song team .....
2:15 Dictators: orch....	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roger Coleman, songs...
2:30 Coast Guard Acad-	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Household talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater Drama-
2:45 emy graduation ..	Hymn recital	"School for Wives".....	Sport reports	tization .....
3:00 Ray Block's Orch...	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Edna Carter, songs.....
3:15 Ray Block's Orch...	"Dot and Pat"; songs...	"Ma Perkins"	Louis baseball game...	Sport reports .....
3:30 U. S. Army Band...	Jewish program; talks,	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Jones Boys; quartet....
3:45 U. S. Army Band...	music	"The Guiding Light"...	Louis baseball game...	"Rhythm and Stuff"...
4:00 C. Rector's Orch...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Sport reports .....
4:15 Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety..	Network program	Louis baseball game...	"Song Styles" .....
4:30 Vocalist	Club Matinee: variety..	Rush Hughes, comment.	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	"Romance Time" .....
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee: variety..	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	Louis baseball game...	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news..	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Don Winslow; sketch...	Violin soloist	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"....	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Comment; music ...	Network program	Little Orphan Annie....	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue.....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"....
6:15 Barry Wood's Or...	Rakov's Orchestra	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Boake Carter, news.	Sport commentator	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones" .....
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin.....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Organist	Interviews	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs...
7:45 Social Security	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	Bolognini's Orchestra ..	Legion speaker .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	News dramatizations ...	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Martha Skeen in	News dramatizations ...	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Rob Roy's Orchestra..
8:30 dramatic sketch;	"Rhythm School"	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"The Green Hornet":	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 vocalists; orch..	Choir Symphonette	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator .....
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1938";	"The Harmonaires"	"Four Aces" .....
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	phony Orchestra: Rey-	Judy Garland; Fannie	"Johnson Family"	"Four Aces" .....
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	inald Stewart, cond.;	Brice; guest artists;	"Magic in the Air".....	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	Tosca Seidel, violin..	chorus and orchestra.	"Magic in the Air".....	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 "Essays in Music":	"Craig's Wife"; drama-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby,	"Mr. Mergenthwirkers'	Dance Melodies .....
10:15 concert orchestra.	tization	Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobblies"; drama	Dance Melodies .....
10:30 "Americans at	"Craig's Wife"; drama-	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue: solo-	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
10:45 Work"; interviews	tization	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	Clif Natalie's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; Sport Comment..	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"....
11:15 "America Dances".	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30 Dick Gasparre's	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Salute to the Cities":	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	military band	"Road to Fame".....

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You who know and love good china and glassware must have known the firm of Charles R. Lynde, Inc., before Mr. Lynde retired from retail business just a week or so ago. So when we tell you that the firm's stock is now on sale at Jordan Marsh's, up on the fourth floor in the annex, then you know what it means as far as quality goes. For Mr. Lynde always went in for quality plus! And authentic marks of Royal Doulton, Minton, Wedgwood, Royal Crown Derby and so on are to be found in this collection. The selection includes both imported and domestic dinner ware, those perfectly beautiful large service plates that sort of stop dinner before it even starts, they're so lovely, occasional pieces, and much fancy glassware. Although the collection has been on sale since Thursday there seemed to be a lot of it, and we don't see why you can't get in on some pieces even now. It might be well to take advantage of some of the buys; just for those unexpected wedding presents you find you have to buy every so often! Incidentally, Mr. Lynde is now with Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, at 367 Boylston Street, just in case you wish to look him up.

♣ ♣ ♣

Polish Remover Pads That Work

Practically everybody who uses a nail polish nowadays seems to use the liquid kind. So let us ask if you have tried any of the new Polish Remover Pads that many firms have come out with. La Cross puts out excellent ones, and they're so much easier to work with than the usual liquid variety; when you must look around for elusive cotton to use while removing the polish. With the La Cross pads you simply wipe each fingernail thoroughly . . . and the glycerated remover (which of course won't dry the nails or cuticle) goes right at the job of removing every bit of polish. Ordinarily one pad is all you need for both hands . . . but if you fix yourself up with more than two coats, then you'll need another one. Anyhow they aren't expensive. And most all the department stores have them now.

♣ ♣ ♣

It Takes Out Oodles of Stains

Although Jalma is by no means limited to the children's laundry . . . their newest box is all done up with dogs and things. Furthermore, the box itself is just like a drum. That is, in shape . . . but it won't make any rumpus. The $1.50 box contains something like 75 washings. And this powder is the perfect little household aid when it comes to taking out oodles of stains which you may think just have to stay with their clothes. At R. H. Stearns, Other shops carry Jalma, but we aren't sure they have this particular "model." Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop at 145 Tremont Street, Howell Brothers on Boylston Street, and C. Crawford Hollidge's, for instance.

♣ ♣ ♣

Some Gay Shoes Are Appearing

This New England weather being what it is, it seems that you've got to completely ignore it in order to start wearing your summery items. We notice that that's what people are doing already, and the result is, we have seen some gay vari-colored shoes on the street already. Thayer McNeil, at 414 Boylston Street, or 47 Temple Place, fixes things up nicely . . . by having a matching handbag around. Once you've seen one you must see the other, and once you've seen them both. Or at least that's the idea! Shoes, $14.75. Bag, $6.50. Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

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In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

tutes the justified confidence of financial houses in the stability of the present Boston Government."

Also attesting to the attitude of bankers towards the reorganized Boston City management under Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was the fact that 41 financial houses were represented in the syndicates buying up the bonds, the largest in the experience of the City. There were two other bidders for the bonds, Halsey, Stuart, and Company of Boston, and the National City Bank of New York.

The bonds were offered in four parts as follows: $7,000,000 to cover doubtful assets of the City; $3,100,000 to finance relief; $894,000 to help pay for the Suffolk County Court House; $500,000 for the construction of new sewers.

G. O. P. Whip Asks Road Fund Status

(Continued from Page 11)

acted before the Governor signed the budget. Republicans replied that it was not an appropriation bill, but a distribution bill, and that even if it were an appropriation bill, it was legal because the budget had been acted upon "finally" when the Legislature gave its approval.

Under Mr. Herter's order, the Supreme Judicial Court would be asked to clear up the situation by answering seven questions:

1. Is the $8,000,000 bill a distribution bill?
2. Is it an appropriation bill?
3. Was it enacted before "final action" on the budget?
4. Does its return by the Governor constitute a veto?
5. May the House proceed to enact it again?
6. Has it become law, despite the Governor's action (if he neither vetoed it, nor signed it)?
7. What procedure is available now?

Judge Nunes Sworn To Bristol Court

Following confirmation of his appointment by the Executive Council today, Judge John N. Nunes of New Bedford was sworn in as Special Justice of the Third Bristol County Court at New Bedford. He succeeds the late Charles F. Archanbault.

Two renominations were submitted to the Council for approval today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. They are Ralph W. Robart, Chairman of the State Parole Board, for five years, and Joseph A. Parks, Chairman of the Department of Industrial Accidents, for five years.

Communists

(Continued from Page 1)

are now officials or organizers for C. I. O. unions.

It was charged that Communists have sought to create dissatisfaction and unrest and class consciousness among the young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Regarding organization of workers into industrial unionism, the Commission charged that "the Communists have as their main purposes, first, to educate workers for class hatred and to encourage and precipitate an economic crisis, and, to see that only a Revolutionary method is pursued to solve such a crisis. When the time is ripe, there is no doubt that they plan a nation-wide general strike. In fact, the resolution of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International laid such a mandatory course."

Turn to A. F. of L.

Although the Commission charged that Communists "were potent splitters of labor," it stated that since the C. I. O. has become strongly organized, the present purpose of the Communists is to amalgamate the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. "since it would provide a working base inside all organized labor in this country."

The Commission charged that the Communist leadership of the National Maritime Union maintains squads of strong-arm and gun men used to intimidate members of crews not belonging to the Union.

In the section of its report entitled "Scope of Influence," the Commission refused to accept the Communists' statement that they had only 1,200 members in Massachusetts. Instead the Commission said that "the Communists muster an effective inner working strength of at least 20,000 in this Commonwealth."

At the same time the Commission said the C. I. O. unions in Massachusetts under Communist leadership have large membership, and "if they follow the program planned for them by the Communist Party then that Party in the past two years has added approximately 100,000 persons to the forces under its leadership."

Discussing Nazism, the Commission said it found no attempt "to set up in this Commonwealth a program, international in character, comparable to that of the Communist Party by which a struggle is undertaken to secure control of the Commonwealth or of the nation, and place it under a Nazi regime. However, there are definite campaigns to arouse antipathy toward Jews."

In a section on Fascism, the commission reported "at present there is no organized Fascist activity in this Commonwealth international in character." The study group said "indications point more strongly to an imposition of totalitarianism from the left rather than from the right. The Commission is of the belief that the present widespread alarm concerning Fascism in America in large part is the result of artful propaganda, planned and inspired by the Communist Party."

Auto Insurance

(Continued from Page 11)

on our highways would thenceforth be uninsured.

Differences Cited

"A Financial Responsibility Law, so called, such as is suggested by the proposed measure, differs from a compulsory motor vehicle insurance law in one all-important essential. A compulsory motor vehicle insurance law requires evidence of financial responsibility of the owners of all motor vehicles as a condition precedent to registration. A financial responsibility law requires evidence of financial responsibility only after the motor vehicle owner or operator has been involved in an accident or has failed to pay a civil judgment against him resulting therefrom; or after he has been convicted in the courts of certain specified motor vehicle law violations. A financial responsibility law affords no security to the unfortunate victim or victims of the first accident.

"Yet experience shows that the only practical way to protect the traveling public is to require that every motorist insure against his liability for personal injuries and death, since less than one third of the owners of registered machines are able to pay judgments for damages caused by their machines, and a car owner who cannot pay $50 for his insurance cannot pay $500 to $5,000 for the injuries or deaths he may cause. . . .

Higher Rates

"Insurance companies have long wanted to charge higher premium rates. Under the present compulsory law they cannot do so without the Insurance Commissioner's consent. The proposed measure would make such consent unnecessary for the future and let the companies combine to charge whatever they pleased. And buyers of insurance would be compelled to pay these higher premium rates at the very time when by propaganda they have been deluded into expecting that repeal of the compulsory law might bring them lower premium rates. Yet the public record of our motor vehicle insurance rate-making during the past 10 years shows that throughout that period the insurance companies have regularly asked for and frequently fought for rates 15 per cent to 35 per cent higher than the premium rates fixed by the Commissioner of Insurance. In Connecticut, moreover, where the same financial responsibility system here advocated has long been in effect, and where the Insurance Commissioner has no control over premium rates, the premium charges for equivalent insurance protection have always been higher than in Massachusetts, and in several years more than 50 per cent higher."

Chef's Day at Fair

Epicurean works of art will be prepared by famous cooks in view of the public during Chefs' Day on Treasure Island at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Little Discoveries Lead to Big Works

By a Staff Photographer

Watching Temperature
Miniature "Fractioning Column" for Distilling Alcohol From Molasses, Monsanto Chemical Company

Taking Dry Ice From "Snow Press"
Workman Handles 50-Pound Cake

Sulphur Piles
From Material Mined in Texas Is Manufactured Sulphuric Acid of Industry

Touch of Chemist Disclosed In Vital Tools and Materials

Lord Kelvin's dictum that "the life and soul of science is its practical application," seems borne out by the number of new things, new jobs, new factories, new industries flourishing today in the northeastern United States whose business progress can be traced directly to research. A staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor has investigated representative industrial plants and associated research laboratories. This is the first of eight articles.

If New England were seeking a symbol with which to indicate the effect of research on local industries, none better could be found than those great piles of gleaming yellow sulphur that color the otherwise drab industrial area surrounding Everett's Merrimac division of Monsanto Chemical Company.

Because Merrimac supplies acids and other heavy chemicals to New England's bread-winner factories, shrewd Yankee business men believe they can read the rise and fall of manufacturing in the Northeastern States by watching these sulphur piles wax and wane. Merrimac has depended upon research for its success ever since it was founded back in 1853 by Alexander Cochrane, a middle-aged Scottish acid maker. Today we would call him a "chemical engineer" although he never formally studied either chemistry or engineering.

At some time in process of manufacture, fully 90 per cent of the common things we use every day come in contact with sulphuric acid, Merrimac's and industry's number one chemical.

It starts out as a layer of yellow crystals, alternating with layers of limestone, in the Gulf States. Sulphur is mined hydraulicly, by directing super-heated water beneath the earth's surface, dissolving the sulphur, then forcing it upward in solution, to be cooled and crystalized in large vats.

Shipped north in large freighters, 5,000 tons at a time, the jaws of powerful cranes bite deep into the hold of a vessel and swing the yellow crystals from ship to shore. Those piles are solid sulphur, 99.95 per cent pure. Sulphur in this form is unaffected by weather.

"Never," say Merrimac officials, "have our sulphur piles been larger than they are today." An average of 300 tons are burned every 24 hours, which means some 100 tons of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, leaving the Everett plant in steel tank cars or glass carboys every day. Since the business of the company was built up by supplying chemicals to New England industries, nearly all of this goes to local manufacturers.

Uses Multiply

Merrimac was founded in response to the needs of the growing textile industry during the middle 1800's, and the primary need was sulphuric acid. Then, since textile plants were already being supplied with one chemical it was natural to supply them with others.

Tracing down sulphur's children's children to the third and fourth generation, we find them used in manufacturing fertilizer, in dye-baths, chrome-tan baths, pickling metals, making muriatic acid, nitric acid, for bleaching cotton, making acetic acid, manufacturing rayon, carbonizing wool, reclaiming rubber, and so on through such a long list of necessities.

In the oil industry, sulphuric is a veritable magician. It removes the undesirable sulphur, gum and tarry matter from raw petroleum. In the textile industry, it serves in the carbonizing process, in dyeing and in scouring. It performs a key task in the making of dry ice (solid carbon dioxide). The metal industry it serves for pickling, removing oxide scale. And there's much more to be said when one talks about the lacquers, and the alcohols and solvents.

Something is always happening in a chemical factory. The two great forces that make for increased service are the ceaseless search for new ways to serve industry, new ways of doing old operations, and the need for using by-products.

The story of ferrisul is illustrative. Researchers were approached with the problem of what to do with vast piles of gray-green waste that came from the sulphuric acid plant. In them they found ferric sulphate, an excellent coagulate for sewage.

Now, as the demand for ferrisul increases, as more and more cities turn from dumping sewage to purifying it, those gray-green piles will disappear. Already there are 55 customer cities in 22 different states, New York being the largest.

William Wilson heads the research department at Merrimac. "Many people," said he, "think all we have to do is to sit down and discover new products on a mass production basis, rather like magicians pulling rabbits out of hats. As far as we are concerned, it's just a lot of plain hard work."

Distilling and Compressing

Merrimac has been making alcohol for industry for many years, taking the molasses shipped north in tank ships from Puerto Rico, adding yeast, and then distilling out the alcohol which comes as a waste product of the tiny plant-animals that multiply a million-fold in the course of a few hours. The huge "fractionating," or distilling, columns are one of the symbols of the chemical industry.

Carbon dioxide gas is another waste product of this fermentation. Once it was allowed to escape, but now it is put through a series of compressors that jam it into a liquid, then into "snow," and finally into a cube that weighs 50 pounds and fits snugly into a large-sized grocer's paper bag. Later it's sawed up into smaller pieces that among other duties serve to cool the wares of street vendors whose jingling bells or cries of "I-I-I-I-scream" announce the season of warm weather.

On the operating floor of the dry-ice plant stand two men in cap, overalls, and sweater. They are the "skilled labor" that watch compressor dials and extract cubes from the "snow presses" at the rate of several hundred pounds an hour.

Acknowledging the debt of chemistry to the men who have spent their lives in pure research, William M. Rand, Vice-President of Monsanto Chemical Company in charge of the Merrimac division, took active part last week in "Research Day" of the New England Council.

"The usual course of a chemical in industry" he said, "is from a phase where interest is purely academic, through consideration and investigation of its uses, on to experimental small scale production, and finally to commercial production on a large scale. The complete cycle may take a century or more."

To cite an instance, dry ice was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy and Michael Faraday 100 years ago. Yet it has been produced commercially only during the last decade.

"The extensive research at Merrimac," he continued, "centers on practical uses of known chemicals. What happens in the test tube is of interest chiefly as it discloses what will happen in the mills and factories of New England."

Santocel is the newest chemical product of Monsanto's Merrimac division. It is a silica aerogel; that is, a silica jelly from which the liquid has been removed, so that no shrinkage of the original jelly structure takes place. The result is a solid that is mostly air, because it contains so many submicroscopic pores. Actually it is 94 per cent air and only 6 per cent silica by volume.

Mail Sweepstakes Trial of 2 Opens

Two New York men charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud by operating a fraudulent sweepstakes went on trial today in Federal District Court before Judge Hugh D. McLellan and a jury.

According to Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant U. S. Attorney, who is handling the case for the Government, the two men, Maurice Barach of Albany and Roy Hamlin of Glens Falls, were operating a nonexistent lottery called the "St. Paul's Hospital $500,000 Sweepstakes." In his opening this morning, Attorney Holtz charged that 5,000,000 tickets were printed, with thousands being sold throughout New England.

It is the Government's contention, he said, that no prizes were ever awarded, and that the defendants had no intention of ever awarding any. A list of prize winners published on the lottery he branded as false.

The men were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in June, 1937, along with five other men who are now in Canada and cannot be extradited.

Study of Wealth In N. H. Used To Fight New Taxes

(Continued from Page 11)

and $750,000 a year and from this would be taken the cost of collection, which he estimated at $150,000 a year.

The action by Mr. Crowther in injecting this information assembled by the Fact Finding Commission into the debate before the Convention is believed to have Administration backing as Gov. Francis P. Murphy personally has been footing the bills of the Commission, has opposed graduated or other forms of new State taxation, and has contended that taxation and other fiscal matters should be based on fact.

Tax on Woodlands

The Convention is expected to continue debate on proposed tax changes today as the only proposed amendments awaiting action deal with this subject. It is now considered possible that adjournment may take place today or tomorrow and that the Convention will turn down the income and inheritance tax proposals but will approve a suggestion to deal with woodland and timberland as a special type of property as far as taxation is concerned.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 400,000
1938 volume to date 33,397,268
1937 volume to date 213,199,704

Numerous Stocks Make Some Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The stock market returned to a listless drift today after taking a few brisk strides forward in the forenoon.

Gains of fractions to more than 2 points largely were maintained near the final hour, however. In belief the upturn was mainly "technical," following the downswing in the final half of May, traders apparently were unwilling to follow the rally aggressively.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 600,000 shares for the full session.

June brought a resurgence of hope in many places in Wall Street, based partly on the assumption underlying financial conditions were shaping up for business revival before 1938 passes into history.

But buyers were in no hurry to extend bull positions pending more tangible evidence of a turn than has been visible lately in trade statistics. A quiet summer for most industries, especially steel and motor, was forecast by trade observers. While share dealings expanded a bit on the outside, they remained small by comparison with recent years.

Industrials Lead Rise

Industrials headed the recovery, notably International Harvester, Kennecott Copper, American Smelting, Bethlehem Steel, Du Pont, Westinghouse Electric, Union Carbide, General Electric, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Texas Corp., Eastman Kodak and U. S. Rubber preferred.

Rails and utilities fell in line at a slower pace, led by Santa Fe, Consolidated Edison and American Telephone.

Bonds Advance

The bond market developed a firmer footing in late trading today after moving cautiously throughout the forenoon. Gains of fractions to 2 or more points were fairly numerous among rail and communication issues.

Third Avenue 5s bounded up 7 points under fairly brisk demand, Nickel Plate 6s of 1938 were around 4 higher and the 4½s of 1978 were more than 1½ up. Other substantial gainers included Wilson & Co. 4s, Southern Railway 5s, International Telephone 4½s, Santa Fe adjustment 4s and International Hydro-Electric 6s.

Great Northern 4½s of 1977 "E" were backward along with the 4s of 1946 "G" and Chesapeake & Ohio refunding 3½s.

U. S. Governments ranged from 6-32ds higher to 2-32ds lower. The foreign dollar list was generally steady. Japanese issues were under new pressure and some South American loans yielded. Continental European dollar bonds did little either way.

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The curb market started the new month today in a more cheerful mood with various leaders up fractions to around 2 points.

This was in contrast with the trend through most of May. Trading was in small volume.

Leaders of the upturn included American Gas & Electric, Aluminum Co. of America, Gulf Oil, United Gas, Northern States Power "A," Sherwin-Williams and American Cyanamid "B."

New Jersey Zinc, Universal Pictures and Chesebrough Manufacturing were lower by 1 to 2 points.

Wheat Generally Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 1—Wheat turned downward more than a cent a bushel late today, and Chicago December contracts reached a season new low price record, 70⅞cents.

Selling by houses with eastern connections was a late feature, together with reports Argentine wheat was underselling the United States abroad. Rye also touched fresh bottom quotations for the season, influenced by increased estimates of 1938 domestic rye production.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Prices in the stock exchange moved irregularly today with British Government securities selling slightly higher. The bond section was weak, especially German liens which sold off sharply on rumors that Germany might default on Austrian bonds and possibly default or lower the interest rates on the Young and Dawes loans. Transatlantic shares held steady while other sections of the list were quiet and lower, due to the lack of support.

Paris—The Bourse closed with a heavy tone and prices were generally lower. Rentes lost 35 to 60 centimes and Bank of France issue was down 50 francs. International shares were mixed, Suez Canal moving up 170 francs while Royal Dutch reacted about 70 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures generally were ⅜d a bushel higher at the close today. After news of excellent crop and weather reports caused minor setbacks, prices recovered mainly on strength of the July position at Winnipeg.

Foreign Ford Profits Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS,—Societe d'Investissiments Ford reports net profit of £200,964 for 1937, against £40.735 in 1936 after having placed £20,927 to reserve. No dividend has been declared. The company owns 60 per cent of the capital of Ford companies in Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Spain and 100 per cent of the capital of Ford company in Italy and holds some interest in Ford of France. The company itself is owned by Ford Motor Company of London.

April Air Express Rises

NEW YORK, (AP)—April air express volume in the United States totaled 56,157 shipments, an increase of 7 per cent over the comparable 1937 month, Railway Express Agency reported today.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
345	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
52	29½	Acme Stl (1)	2	29½	29½	29½	M'y 28
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	20	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	•3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¾
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	—
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	44⅞	42½	44⅞	+1¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	¾	⅝	⅝	M'y 27
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	74	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	18	1⅛	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y 27
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	6	6	6	—1¼
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 24
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	2	13	13	13	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 28
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	142	137⅝	142	+4½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 25
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	16	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	39	40¾	38½	40½	+1¼
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	31	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 31
3⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 27
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	58	55½	58	+2¾
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(1¼e)	4	50	50	50	— ¼
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	11	16	15	16	+1½
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	4	28	27½	28	—1½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	86½	85	86½	+ ¾
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	163½	164	+3
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	6	16	14⅝	16	+ ½
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	4	30	28½	30	
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+1⅛
100½	88½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	107	103	103	M'y 27
8⅜	4½	Am Colortype	5	5¾	5¼	5¼	M'y 26
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Enamus Tiling	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅝	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4¾	2¼	Am & For Pow	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	10	16⅜	14⅞	16⅜	+1⅝
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	9	9	9	M'y 26
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	16	16	16	M'y 27
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+1¾
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	2	17	16¾	16¾	
77⅛	43⅛	Am International	6	51¼	47⅛	51¼	+ ¼
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+3⅛
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3	3	3	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	9	26⅜	25⅞	26½	+ ½
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	M'y 27
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	27	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6 pf(2¼k)	4	33⅝	33	33½	+1⅞
33	16½	Am P&L $5 pf(1⅞k)	14	29⅛	27½	28¾	+1⅝
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	28	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	9	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅝
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	M'y 26
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
56¾	31⅜	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	32	34¼	32	34¼	+2¼
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	116	116	116	+2
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 25
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	2	18¼	17⅛	18¼	+ ⅞
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 31
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'y 31
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	106	106	106	— ⅞
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¾
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	129½	127¾	129½	+1½
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	65½	65½	65½	
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	68⅜	67½	68⅜	+ ⅞
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	137¼	137	137	— ¼
7⅞	3⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M y 31
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	8	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'y 31
6½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	19	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
36¾	21	Anaconda	109	23¼	21¾	23½	+1⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	33	32	32	M'y 25
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	13	13	13	M'y 26
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11	11	11	M'y 21
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'y 31
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	95	95	95	M'y 17
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	5	36	35¾	36	M'y 31
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	6⅛	6½	6⅛	M'y 27
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 31
8⅜	4	Asso Dry Goods	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(13⅛k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	11	26⅝	26	26⅝	+1⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	5	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ¾
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	M'y 26
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	M'y 31
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	41¼	41¼	41¼	M'y 31
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	37	37	37	M'y 26
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	M'y 26
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3	3	3	
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	17	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	21	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	M'y 27
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	7	14¾	13⅞	14⅝	+ ⅜
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y 26
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ½
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (⅜e)	3	11	11	11	M'y 27
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	15¼	15½	15½	+ ⅛
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	7	7	7	M'y 27
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	8	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅝
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	29½	29	29½	+ ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	75	42¾	40¼	42½	+1⅞
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	6	13	13	13	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	83¼	83¼	83¼	+1¼
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanf	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 26
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	20	22¾	21⅝	22¾	+1⅝
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	4	18¾	18	18	M'y 26
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	12	15½	15	15½	+ ½
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	18	18½	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 25
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br	2	14½	14½	14½	—2
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	6½	6¾	6½	+ ¼
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¾
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 27
3⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trr pf	1	7	7	7	+1⅞
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Trr	12	9½	8⅝	9¾	+1⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Trr pf (6)	2	26½	24⅝	26½	+2¾
21¼	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	13½	13½	13½	+1½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'y 27
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	7	6¾	6¾	+ ½
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	13¼	Bullard Co	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	7⅜	7½	7½	M'y 27
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 26
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
8⅝	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y 31
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18	18	18	M'y 31
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ½
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 26
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing(1½a)	2	19	19	19	
49½	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	24	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
15¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	44	16	15¼	16	+1¼
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	26	26	26	M'y 31
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
18	12½	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 31
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 31
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	77	76¾	77	+4¼
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	19	38¼	37½	37⅝	+ ⅝
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 27
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	3	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ¾
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	16	16	16	+ ½
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	22	22	
4½	2	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2½	2½	
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	M'y 31
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	1	33½	32¾	33½	+1
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	1	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	54	24½	23⅜	23⅜	—2⅛
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 27
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	3	30½	30½	30½	M'y 31
1¼	½	Chi & N Ill	5	⅝	½	½	M'y 16
3⅜	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 26
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 31
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 27
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	¾	¼	¾	M'y 31
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 28
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	M'y 28
1	½	Chi M St P&P	4	½	½	½	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	2	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	3	25¼	25	25¼	— ¾
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 18
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 31
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
13¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	4	13¼	12⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 28
63½	38⅜	Chrysler Corp(4e)	131	41¼	38½	41	+2¼
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11	11	11	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y 26
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 28
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	5	39½	38¾	39½	+1
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	4	13	12½	12¾	M'y 27
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	123	123	123	+4
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
97	82	Colgate-Palm-P	26	8	7½	7	+ ⅜
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	3	76	76	76	
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	11	11	11	+ ½
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	5	16¼	15	15	M'y 31
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 31
60	58	Colum G & El	14	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	62	61⅝	62	+ ⅜
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 28
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	3	33	32⅜	33	
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	10	29¾	29½	29⅝	+1¼
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	21	34½	34	34¼	+ ¼
100	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	M'y 24
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	16	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
28	22½	Com'wlth & South	48	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	21	39⅜	37	39⅜	+2½
36	26¼	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	36	26¼	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
7¾	3⅞	Conde Nast	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y 31
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	4	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
10½	7	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	M'y 28
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	6	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6½	6¼	6½	M'y 27
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	38	23⅝	22½	23½	+1⅜
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	94½	94½	94½	+1
1⅝	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	7	Consol F I pf (½k)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6⅞	4½	Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
5¾	2⅞	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
10½	7	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	100	100	100	M'y 31
101½	98¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 26
3⅛	½	Consol Textile	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y 31
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y 26
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	+1⅝
16⅜	9¾	Container Cp (1.20e)	3	10⅞	10½	10¼	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	11	14	13¼	14	9+1
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	78½	76½	78½	+1½
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	4	38	37½	37½	
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	M'y 26
9⅝	6¼	Cont Diam Fib	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 31
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅜
13¼	⅜	Cont Motors	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 31
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del(½e)	15	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 27
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	7	62	61¼	61⅞	+ ⅞
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	164	164	164	M'y 23
97	82	Coty Inc	1	3	3	3	M'y 31
30	19	Crane Co	20	22½	21¾	22	+ ¼
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	97	97	97	
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
10½	6¼	Crosley Radio	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 27
39⅞	22¼	CrownCork&S	1	23½

Commerce and Finance

Big Insurance Units Buy $640,000,000 Less Securities in 1937

Business and Industry

Accountants Urge Compulsory Audit Of Labor Unions

SALT LAKE CITY, (AP)—Let the nation's accountants settle industrial disputes—with figures—Clem M. Collins of Denver, president of the American Institute of Accountants, suggested.

Since labor disputes revolve "around the fact the workman is entitled to a living wage and capital to a fair return of investment," Mr. Collins argued, "it seems logical that the greatest contribution that could be made toward settlement of industrial disputes would be to require audits and investigations by certified public accountants, who would be charged with the responsibility of determining the facts upon which a fair settlement could be based."

In an address prepared for delivery at the opening meeting of the two-day Mountain States accounting conference, Mr. Collins, who is also dean of Denver University's School of Commerce and a prominent Denver certified public accountant, said:

"The recent exposés of acts of certain corporations have been a commendable step forward. So far, little has been done to investigate similar activities on the part of labor unions. . . . How the money is expended the public does not know, and few labor union members know.

"Because of the enormous growth of labor unions in recent years, their activities are tied up with the public weal, and the public has the same right to information regarding their activities as it has of the great monopolies of capital. For this reason, Congress should provide for compulsory audits, by certified public accountants, of all labor unions."

Discussing the Administration's revenue acts before the Conference, Norman L. McLaren, San Francisco, member of the council of the Institute, declared:

"The legislative history of the Revenue Act of 1938, replete with overnight changes of a drastic nature and tinged with a most distasteful political flavor, should give impetus to a growing movement for the creation of a permanent commission composed of a carefully selected group of impartial experts, including certified public accountants, responsible to Congress alone.

"To such a commission should be assigned the task of revising completely the crazy-quilt of tax laws under which the business of this country is being smothered."

Mr. McLaren typified the Revenue Act of 1934 as "a brain trust fantasy," and commented that "our tax laws have been reshuffled in every year of the misdeal."

The President's tax message, incorporated in a recent speech from Arthurdale, W. Va., was "the same old political clap-trap," Mr. McLaren said.

Eight state associations of certified public accountants were attending the conference—Utah, Idaho, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana and Wyoming.

The current conference is the first of a series to be held by the American Institute and state societies in various parts of the nations to discuss national regional problems of interest to accounting and to business.

Consumer Goods Industries Seen Leading Recovery

Comparisons between the current volume of retail trade and the level of operations in most non-durable goods industries, leads to the belief that an upturn in the latter is not far distant, says the United Business Service.

Retail sales are running between 10 per cent and 15 per cent below a year ago in dollar volume. However, making allowance for lower prices, physical volume is holding up remarkably well. On the other hand, production in most consumer goods industries has been sharply curtailed—far below actual demand levels. For example, cotton textile activity is about 50 per cent below a year ago, rayon output off 45 per cent, woolen goods 70 per cent, and shoe production about 30 per cent.

Over the near term, price uncertainties and general business conditions will continue to discourage forward buying. However, it is significant that recent announcements of further cotton mill curtailments have brought a considerable flurry of protective buying.

Regardless of its ultimate effect, the immediate result of renewed government spending will be to increase mass purchasing power. With store inventories now in reasonably good shape, wholesale prices lower, and output below demand, a slight rise in consumption should quickly result in a substantial increase in wholesale buying and production. No major upturn is likely in the weeks just ahead.

However, by August definite signs of improvement should be evident in some consumer lines, which in turn will gradually bring a higher level of activity to the heavy industries.

Credit Men Plan Meeting In San Francisco in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A foreign trade and round-table discussion on June 7 will be the feature of the 43rd annual credit congress of the National Association of Credit Men to be held in San Francisco, June 5 to 10, officials of the credit congress announced. The continued improvement in the overseas business of American exporters during the past year was given as the reason for the feature program.

The principal speaker at the luncheon will be Grosvenor M. Jones, chief of the finance division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. His subject will be "The Foreign Trade Outlook."

Bolsters Status

© International

Robert R. Young

Dominant Figure in Late Van Sweringen Rail Empire, Elected Chairman of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad

Young Is Elected New Chairman Of Nickel Plate Road

CLEVELAND (AP)—Three railroads elected chairmen here while rumors grew of a possible $25,000,000 loan and reorganization plan for the Erie Railroad.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad re-elected its officers, declared a dividend, and maintained its present management status following a recent battle for control by New York and Cleveland financial interests.

The Erie rumors involve negotiations between Robert R. Young, who recently became the controlling figure in the late Van Sweringen rail empire, and Frederick H. Prince, chairman of Armour & Co., who was reported to have been bidding against Mr. Young when the latter acquired his rail control.

Rumors of Proposal

Mr. Young and Mr. Prince have adjoining estates at Newport, R. I. It was rumored that the proposal includes underwriting of an Erie loan by Mr. Prince and the C. & O., and offering of rights to present shareholders. The C. & O. holds controlling interest in the Erie.

Mr. Young said only, "I haven't seen the story." Mr. Prince was en route from New York to Chicago. Erie officers reported knowing nothing of the plan for the railroad which has applied for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act.

Mr. Prince is reported to control railroad business amounting to some $20,000,000 annually in the Midwest.

Mr. Young was elected chairman of the Nickel Plate Railroad here. The office had been vacant since the passing on of M. J. Van Sweringen in 1935.

George A. Tomlinson, Cleveland shipping magnate and close associate of Mr. Young, was elected chairman of the Pere Marquette Railway, succeeding Herbert C. Fitzpatrick.

Fitzpatrick Chairman

Mr. Fitzpatrick was re-elected chairman of the C. & O. at the first meeting of the railroad's enlarged board which now includes representatives of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

The C. & O. directors elected Darwin S. Barret Jr., of Cleveland, a vice-president. President George D. Brooke and all other officers of the three railroads were re-electd.

The C. & O. declared a common stock dividend of 25 cents payable July 1 to stock of record June 10. The last quarterly dividend was 75 cents.

The board also announced "It is the expectation of the board, unless business conditions become substantially worse, that a dividend of equal amount will be paid on Oct. 1."

This would make 1938 dividends total $2 against $3.80 in 1937. The C. & O. reported its last four months' net income as $3,026,966 contrasted with $10,277,601 for the same period last year.

Atlas Assets Equal $9.44 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Altas Corp., investing trust, during the six months ended April 30 spent over $882,000 buying in its own shares, and plans to ask shareholders' permission to retire these reacquired shares, Floyd B. Odlum, president, announced.

In the six months Atlas reacquired 17,381 shares of its preferred stock at an average cost of $39.67 a share, and 26,262 common shares at $7.33 a share.

Net assets of the company, reflecting the decline in securities markets generally, equalled $9.44 a common share on April 30, compared with $13.36 a common share on October 31 last, the date of the last issued report.

Argentina Third in Lard Exports to Liverpool, Eng.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported Argentina ranked next to the United States and Canada as a supplier of lard to the Liverpool, Eng., market during the first quarter of 1938.

A communication from the United States consulate at Liverpool made public here said:

"Supplies from Argentina have fallen off owing to scarcity of hogs there because of the high cost of feed, and no shipments from that country are expected for at least three months. Brazilian supplies ceased some time ago."

Securities' Buying By Big Insurance Firms Off in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 security purchases by the country's leading insurance companies totaled $3,961,786,818, compared with $4,607,200,000 in 1936, according to Poor's 1938 edition of Insurance Company Purchases and Sales which has just been issued. Thus, the 1937 security investments of these insurance companies averaged about $13,205,956 every working day.

Indicative of the way insurance companies support government bonds is the fact that the 20 largest security buyers purchased a total of $1,173,906,058 in Federal Government obligations in 1937. This is approximately 3 per cent of the entire national debt, bought in just one year these 20 companies.

Buy Fewer Securities

Poor's tabulations show that the three largest insurance companies invested $1,428,985,615 in securities during 1937. This compares with purchases of $1,712,398,355 by the same companies in 1936, and $1,649,813,126 in 1935. The largest of the three was the Equitable Life Assurance Society whose security investments fell off from $689,084,559 in 1936 to $568,402,501 in 1937. The second largest buyer was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with purchases of $539,606,970 in 1937, compared with their 1936 record of $662,984,550. The Prudential Life Insurance Company, the third largest, increased its purchases in 1937 to $428,538,893 against $360,329,246 in 1936.

A breakdown of these securities into various classifications indicating the broad investment preferences of the three largest insurance companies is shown in Table A. Comparing 1937 and 1936 purchases, the Equitable and Metropolitan decreased the amount they invested in Governments by 39 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, whereas the Prudential recorded an increase of 36 per cent. Preferences were reversed on railroad securities. The Equitable and Metropolitan bought 51 per cent and 36 per cent more rails in 1937 than in 1936, but the Prudential's railroad purchases fell oc 29 per cent.

Equitable Buys Utilities

In the public utility classification, Equitable showed a gain of 54 per cent over 1936, while the Metropolitan and Prudential decreased their purchases 48 per cent and 45 per cent respectively. All three companies recorded heavy gains in their 1937 acquisition of industrials—74 per cent for Equitable 94 per cent for Metropolitan and 87 per cent for Prudential.

Other interesting comparisons are shown by Poor's figures in Table B, which lists the 10 largest insurance company buyers of securities in 1937. They invested $2,371,709,756 in 1937 a decrease of 13 per cent from the 1936 total of $2,724,225,000.

President Signs New Crop Control Law Amendments

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed amendments to the new crop control law today, increasing this year's national tobacco marketing quotas 2 per cent and providing for redistribution of unused cotton acreage allotments.

The amendments have the effect, Agriculture Department officials said, of increasing the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco from 719,000,000 to 733,000,000 pounds; dark tobacco from 145,000,000 to 147,900,000 pounds, and burley from 350,000,000 to 357,000,000 pounds.

The increases were authorized by Congress to permit adjustments among growers who complained against reductions in their acreage allotments.

Officials said the cotton amendment would permit transfer by cotton growers to other growers of unused portions of their acreage allotments. They explained that in Oklahoma and Texas many farmers had overplanted wheat acreage allotments and consequently could not take full advantage of cotton allotments and still remain eligible for benefit payments.

A survey is being made, officials said, to determine how many acres will be available for redistribution.

Canada Sells Bills At 0.466 Per Cent

OTTAWA (CP)—The Bank of Canada announced on behalf of Finance Minister Charles Dunning that tenders had been accepted for $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury bills, due Sept. 1.

The average discount price of the accepted bids was $99.88270 and the average yield was .466 per cent.

German Warburgs Convert Company Into Partnership

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)—The conversion has been announced of an old, established banking firm, M. M. Warburg & Company, into a new partnership under the same name.

Three of the Warburg family, Max, Fritz, and Erich, retired from the 141-year-old banking house. The new partners include Berlin Handelsgesellschaft, and other banks and industrial concerns.

Max and Fritz Warburg are brothers of the late New York banker and philanthropist, Felix M. Warburg, who came to the United States in 1894, and his brother, Paul, who preceded him to this country, both becoming partners in Kuhn, Loeb & Company. The former was active in Jewish philanthropic societies and international benefactions.

Slackening in Industrial Pace Abroad Follows U. S. Decline

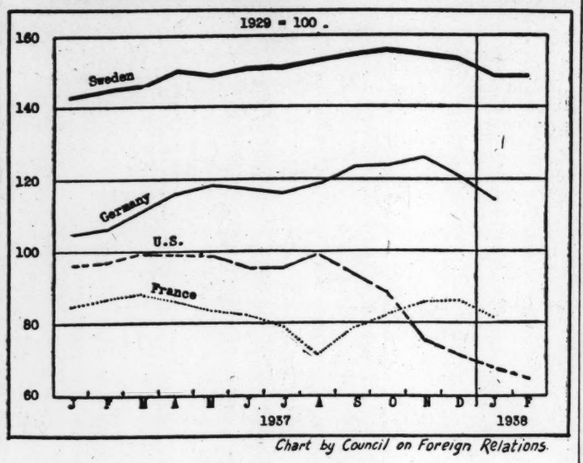

Chart by Council on Foreign Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While war fears in Europe are said to be waning, that part of the world is now beginning to worry about the decline of its industrial activity, according to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. For a time, as shown in the chart above, industrial operations in Europe continued to expand while they were receding in the United States. The recession had its earliest manifestation in this country, but it has since become general.

International statistics of production, the Council points out, are not closely comparable, but they are useful in indicating world trends; if handled with caution. In considering the accompanying chart, for example, one should note that the data are related to the year 1929, which was a major boom period for the United States but not for most of Europe. For this reason activity in many European countries can rise considerably above the level of 1929 without creating an unhealthy situation, while any substantial rise above that level in the United States would be viewed with misgivings.

The British index of production is not included in the chart because it is computed on a quarterly basis. Its trend during 1937 was gradually upward, and at the end of the year stood at 127.4, with the average for 1929 as 100. Although the index for the first quarter of 1938 has not yet been published, various other data indicate that British industrial operations have declined since the turn of the year.

The expansion during 1937 in countries like Great Britain and Germany was stimulated in some degree by rearmament. Other countries which maintain no great military establishments but which, like Sweden, supply raw materials for war equipment, have likewise benefited from the rearming of the great powers.

Trading in Wool Is Quiet in Week; Some Sales Made in West

Holiday lethargy pervades the market for raw wool this week with basic conditions virtually unchanged and the lagging interest perhaps a bit more pronounced. Buyers who found themselves in urgent need of spot wools came into the Boston market but the aggregate of this type of trading lacks volume of any consequence.

In the West there is some wool selling right along, but apparently more and more of the growers are consigning their wools to the National Wool Marketing Corporation (under federal auspices) and taking the loan Uncle Sam allows them on it, which does not have to be paid back unless the grower gets the opportunity to sell above the loan value and exercises that privilege.

Eastern buyers are usually offering around 18 cents for medium and fine wools in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but most growers are reluctant to accept such prices. Medium wools in the "better wool" districts of Ohio, Missouri and Michigan are available in vicinity of 23 cents, f. o. b. cars. Some business is noted in topmaking wools in the West, around 55c clean, landed Boston, for wools of the better grades.

Irregularity features the overseas markets with the trend pointing towards softer prices. In Australia so many growers withdrew their wools from the auctions scheduled this week that it was considered unwise to hold the sales, according to news reaching Boston wool houses. Australian fine wools sold around 48@50c in bond and up to 56c for super warp.

Loans to Business By Banks Declining

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans to business declined for the sixteenth consecutive week in the seven days ended May 25, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported that their loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes declined $43,000,000 to $4,031,000,000. Banks in New York City accounted for $16,000,000 of the drop and those in the Chicago district accounted for $8,000,000 of the decline.

For the second week, banks reduced their holdings of direct Federal securities, the decline in the 101 cities being $57,000,000. The same banks, however, increased holdings of securities guaranteed by the Federal Treasury by $21,000,000 and holdings of other securities by $17,000,000.

Lockheed Reports 85 P. C. Of Deliveries Exported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—America's predominant position in world airplane manufacture was indicated here in a report of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation showing the volume of export business transacted since the first of the year.

"Nearly 85 per cent of the airplanes delivered by the Lockheed company during the first four months of 1938 were for purchasers outside the United States," it was stated by Robert E. Gross, Lockheed president.

For the period ended April 30, total sales of airplanes by Lockheed amounted to $2,560,000. Of this amount $1,968,000 represented export business, Mr. Gross said. Poland and Holland were the principal customers, each purchasing nearly a half million dollars' worth of equipment. Other countries which have received Lockheed airplanes this year include Canada, Rumania, England, Australia, Jugoslavia, Argentina, Dutch East Indies, and the Dutch West Indies.

Utility Announces Major Changes In Capital Accounts

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineers Public Service Company, a utility holding system, has announced three major changes in its capital accounts, including the "write-down" of its investment in a subsidiary and a reduction of its capital surplus to provide for a reserve for losses.

All the changes will be made as of May 31.

The changes, approved at a meeting of the board of directors Thursday and subsequently made public by Donald C. Barnes, president of the company, are:

1. To reduce the book value of the company's investment in the Virginia Electric & Power Company, a subsidiary, the company will "write-off" investments in the amount of $6,763,498.

2. The amount of $1,925,767 will be transferred from capital surplus to the preferred stock capital account. This is being done to increase the preferred stock capital account sufficiently to fully cover the preferred stock issue in the event of any forced liquidation—that is, to provide coverage for the preferred at $100 a share.

3. The capital surplus of the company will be reduced by $35,000,000 and this amount will be used to create a reserve to provide for any possible losses.

"The principal factors in causing the losses," Mr. Barnes said, "are increased taxes and the announced intention of certain power districts and other public authorities either to purchase or condemn certain properties of subsidiaries of the company, or to compete with such companies."

Engineers Public Service has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and it was indicated that the changes in capital structure were ordered by the SEC.

Motor Companies Fight Anti-Trust Violation Charge

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—District Attorney James R. Fleming said officials of the General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corporation would be taken into "nominal custody" on grand jury indictments charging them with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Individuals and companies named in the indictments, returned May 27, will begin posting bonds with Judge Thomas W. Slick May 31, Mr. Fleming said.

"I expect the executives to appear voluntarily," Mr. Fleming explained. "If they do not, we will institute removal proceedings against those who do not appear."

Ford Co-operates

Counsel for the Ford Company, Mr. Fleming said, indicated willingness to furnish bonds as soon as required.

He said he and his staff were "pleased with the results" of the investigation which led to the indictments. He described it as the biggest trust investigation since the Standard Oil prosecutions in 1910.

The indictments charge coercion of dealers and discrimination against independent finance firms in operation by the three manufacturers of their own finance concerns.

The maximum penalty for violation of the anti-trust law is one year's imprisonment or a $5,000 fine, or both.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation, and Commercial Investment Trust, Inc., issued statements saying they believed they had violated no law in connection with Federal indictment of leading auto manufacturers and finance companies at South Bend, Ind.

Cannot See Violation

B. E. Hutchinson, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation, finance committee, said "these indictments seem incredible. Our company has been opposed to time-buyers of automobiles having to pay excessive and padded finance charges.

"It would appear from these proceedings that the Government's interest is not the millions of automobile buyers. The Government's interest seems to be that of rival finance companies which dislike the competitive effect of low finance charges to the public."

Arthur O. Dietz, president of Commercial Investment, said, "We cannot believe it is a violation of law to provide, as we have, finance plans for nation-wide use which offer the consuming public equitable rates and fair treatment and at the same time give the automobile dealer honest and efficient service."

Neither would comment further, each saying he had not seen the indictments and did not know what they contained.

Alleghany's Loss On Sale of Stock Totals $29,612,125

CLEVELAND (AP)—The quarterly report of Alleghany Corp. disclosed the railroad holding company took a loss of $29,612,125 in the sale of stock to Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, one of the Alleghany Family.

Alleghany sold to C. & O. 215,000 shares of Erie common stock and 167,300 shares of Nickel Plate (New York, Chicago & St. Louis) common stock under an option exercised last Jan. 29.

Largely due to this operation, Alleghany's earned surplus account, in the black $10,992,613 Jan. 1, was in the red $18,287,734 March 31.

The corporation transferred a first quarter net profit of $167,864 to the earned surplus account, while the first 1937 quarter showed a $4,577 net loss.

Chesapeake Corp. middle holding company of the "Van Sweringen" rail group, reported a first quarter net income of $1,757,329, compared with $1,909,038 in 1937.

Living Costs Down 1.8 P. C. in Quarter

By the Associated Press

Washington

Living costs for wage earners and lower-salaried workers declined 1.8 per cent during the three-month period ending arch 15, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced.

Food prices accounted for most of the decline, she said in analyzing a survey made in 32 large cities by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rents, fuel and light costs increased slightly. Costs of house furnishing goods, clothing, and miscellaneous items declined, although not as much as food prices.

Decreases of more than 2 per cent in living costs were reported in four of the cities studied: New York, Boston, Jacksonville and Atlanta.

Chicago Edison $33,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

A nation-wide banking group, headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., is offering $33,000,000 Commonwealth Edison Company First Mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, Series 1, due June 1, 1968, at 102¼ and accrued interest. Other leading members of the group of 77 original underwriters are Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Glore, Forgan & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Lee Higginson Corporation, Lehman Brothers, A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Central Republic Company, Kidder, Peabody & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co.

Net proceeds to the company from the sale of the new bonds will be applied toward the redemption at 110 of $30,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Series A and B, due in 1953 and 1954.

Commonwealth Edison Company does substantially all the electric public utility business in Chicago. It also controls, through direct and indirect stock ownership, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Western United Gas & Electric Company, Illinois Northern Utilities Company, Super-Power Company of Illinois, Chicago District Electric Generating Corporation, Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Company and Commonwealth Subsidiary Corporation.

Consolidated operating revenues for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, were reported at $140,120,882, operating expenses and taxes $102,361,274, leaving net operating income of $37,759,608. Total consolidated annual interest charges of the company and subsidiaries and preferred dividends and minority interests of subsidiaries after reflecting the sale of the bonds and convertible debentures are estimated at $19,460,496. Net operating income of the company from its own operations was reported as $17,790,208 in 1935, $17,117,732 in 1936, and $20,069,767 in 1937. The annual interest on $178,075,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds of the company to be outstanding upon completion of the present financing will amount to $7,040,000.

Tampa Shipbuilding Firm Gets Contract To Build 4 Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding and Engineering Company received a $7,252,652 contract from the Maritime Commission for the construction of four Diesel-drive, single-screw, steel cargo vessels.

The firm's bid was approved April 29. Actual signing of the contract, however, had been withheld pending completion of arrangements for a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The company will be allowed 420 days, beginning from June 1, to complete the first of the vessels. An extra 60 days will be allowed for each of the three additional ships.

The vessels will have a speed of 15½ knots, nearly 50 per cent faster than most American merchant ships now in service. They will be 435 feet long, 63 feet in breadth, have a displacement of 13,900 tons and a cruising radius of 13,000 miles.

April Rail Income Of Class I Roads Equals 0.54 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that class one railroads had a net operating income of $9,236,818 in April, compared with $48,357,724 in April, 1937 and $60,882,332 in April, 1930.

The association said this year's operating income was at the annual rate of 0.54 per cent on investment, compared with 2.86 per cent last year and 3.61 per cent in April, 1930.

Gross operating revenues for April totaled $268,268,919 compared with $351,506,719 in April, 1937, and $445,523,063 in April, 1930. Operating expenses amounted to $219,543,059 in April compared with $261,949,013 in April, 1937 and $344,194,247 in April, 1930.

In the first four months this year, the association reported, class one carriers netted railway operating income of $28,791,805, which was at the annual rate of return of 0.44 per cent on their property investments.

Net railway operating income totaled $195,872,531 in the first four months of 1937. In the first four months of 1930 it totaled $233,942,444.

Gross operating revenues for the four-month period amounted to $1,081,603,138 compared with $1,382,679,318 in the same period in 1937 and $1,761,623,106 for the first four months of 1930.

Stock Exchange Trading in May Lowest in Years

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced a turnover of only 14,007,564 shares of stock during May, the lowest for any month since September, 1934.

Bond sales for May totalled only $124,323,925, face value, lower than any previous month on the records kept by the exchange, which go back to 1928.

The May stock sales compare with 17,199,104 shares in April, 18,549,189 in May of last year and the previous low of 12,635,870 in September, 1934.

The May bond sales compare with April transactions of $139,715,000, and $179,649,000 for May, 1937.

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113 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

This is an announcement and is not to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities herein mentioned. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

$33,000,000

Commonwealth Edison Company

First Mortgage 3½% Bonds, Series I

To be dated June 1, 1938 To be due June 1, 1968

Price 102¼ and accrued interest

The prospectus may be obtained in any state in which this announcement is circulated only from such of the undersigned and other dealers as are licensed and offering these securities in compliance with the securities law in such state.

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HARRIS, HALL & COMPANY (INCORPORATED)
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BONBRIGHT & COMPANY INCORPORATED
CENTRAL REPUBLIC COMPANY
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
F. S. MOSELEY & CO.

June 1, 1938

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Packers Report Profits in May; Outlook Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Small profits from operations in May were reported by leading units in the meat-packing industry, notably those with well-diversified producing plants. While the showing for the month merely reduced net losses built up over the six preceding months, leaving a deficit for the first seven months through May of this year, it indicates a better trend.

Prospects are that modest earnings will be possible during June barring setbacks in the price structure. In February, with slaughterings reduced as a result of improved feed conditions, prices turned moderately upward. While recent markets have been irregular, they have in general remained above their 1938 lows.

For the balance of this fiscal year, however, or to Oct. 29, 1938, the meat-packing industry will have to have consistently stable merchandising conditions to do much better than break even. Modest profits for the fiscal 1938 year can be generated only in proportion to the size of the nation's industrial pay rolls.

The chances are the opportunity to make real money will come too late as the hoped-for increases in industrial activity are largely confined to the fall months at best. This means that actually the packers will have at best only the last month or two of the remaining five in which to anticipate any substantial improvement in the earnings picture.

The new packing year will start on a healthy basis as regards live-stock supplies and cost. Hog numbers will be increasing from the fall on and can be produced on cheap supplies of feeds from an abundant 1937 corn crop and exceptionally favorable feed crop growing conditions this year.

Canadian Wheat Growers Consider Grain Selling Pool

CALGARY, Alta. (CP) — Lew Hutchinson, Chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, said executive officials of the Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat pools were considering a return to a system of selling their grain through a pool unless the Dominion Government establishes a wheat board that will purchase wheat regardless of the price and sell it on a participation basis.

The present board will purchase wheat at 87½ cents a bushel basis No. 1 Northern Fort William if the open market price falls below 90 cents.

The Alberta pool, with its 42,000 members, had not decided whether to call a conference of delegates to discuss the subject, Mr. Hutchinson said, but executive officials were sounding out members on what action would be advisable if the Dominion maintains the present wheat board system.

Mr. Hutchinson said Saskatchewan officials were considering seriously the possibility of calling their delegates together to take definite action in view of the prospect for a heavy crop in Saskatchewan.

The wheat pools in the three prairie provinces now confine activities to elevator operation. With pooling, they would accept delivery of grain and pay the farmer the average price received less handling and overhead costs.

The pool executive said definite decision on pooling of grain probably would not be reached until mid-Summer.

U. S. Steel to Offer New Bonds at Par

WASHINGTON (AP)—U. S. Steel Corporation disclosed in an amendment to its registration statement filed with the Securities Commission that it will offer the $100,000,000 bond issue to the public at $100 per $100 unit.

The 3¼ per cent ten-year debentures will be offered Thursday.

The underwriting discount will be $1,750,000, leaving proceeds to the company of $98,250,000.

Business Personals

The resignation of Fred R. Edington as executive vice president and general manager of Botany Worsted Mills, Inc., at Passaic, N. J., has been announced. He will remain a director of the company. F. A. Burkhardt, vice president in charge of men's wear, and R. S. Bartlett, former executive vice president of the American Woolen Company, who has been associated with Botany for about a year and a half, will fill the vacancy left by Mr. Edington.

John W. Starkweather, of Starkweather & Co., has been nominated for president of the Bond Club of New York for the coming year to succeed Nevil Ford, of First Boston Corp. Election will take place at the club's annual meeting, June 29.

Lawrence Turnure & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange announce that Luis V. Valiente has been admitted to general partnership in the firm as of June 1. Mr. Valiente was formerly associated with Farr & Co. in New York and was at one time manager of the Ponce Branch of the National City Bank in Porto Rico.

Andrew Baird will be admitted to the firm of Josephthal & Co. as of June 3.

Archie B. Gwathmey, 2nd, New York Stock Exchange member, will be admitted to the firm of Lapham, Davis & Bianchi as of June 1. Waters S. Davis, Jr., Exchange member, general partner, will become a special partner June 1.

Edward A. Bosak and George H. Pendleton, special partner, will retire from the firm of Redmond & Co. as of May 31. Thomas C. Parsons, general partner, will become a special partner on the same date.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3⅜s '47-43	110.7	110.6	110.6
5 3¼s '45-43	109.19	109.19	109.18
3 3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.17	109.18
1 4s '54-44	114.11	114.11	114.11
23 2¾s '47-45	106.8	106.3	106.8
4 2½s '45	105.11	105.11	105.11
1 3s '48-46	107.18	107.18	107.18
5 3½s '49-46	108.6	108.6	108.6
11 2½s '53-49	101.22	101.19	101.22
37 2¾s '54-51	103.9	103.8	103.9
11 2⅞s '60-55	104.4	104.4	104.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-44	106.4	10.63	100.4

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '49-39	103	103	103
1 3s '52-44	106.8	106.8	106.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Ala St Sou 4s'43	98¾	98½	98¾
25 Alleghany 5s '44	60	59½	60
16 Alleghany 5s '49	50	49½	49½
35 Alleghany 5s '50 st	17½	16¾	17½
14 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¾	104⅝	104¾
54 AmIGChem 5½s'49	104	103¾	104
2 Am Int 5½s'49	94	94	94
1 Am T&T 5½s'43	113	113	113
18 Am T&T 3¼s'66	102	101⅞	102
45 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102½	102¼	102½
15 Anaconda Cop 4½ '50	104¼	103¾	104¼
3 Arm Del 4s '57	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Arm Del 4s '55	94½	93⅞	94
26 AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	102⅞	103
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	78½	78½	78½
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	91½	91½	91½
3 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	100⅜	100	100
5 A C Line 5s '45	67	67	67
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	21½	21	21½
22 B&O 1st 5s '48	42⅞	42¼	42¾
25 B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	19	19½
4 B&O 5s '96 F	19	19	19
12 B&O 5s 2000 D	18⅞	18¾	18¾
49 B&O cv 4½s'60	16	15¼	16
9 B&O 5s S W '50	29	28½	29
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	101	101	101
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	103½	103¾
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96	96	96
114 Beth Stl 3½s '52	91¼	90½	91
6 Boston&Me 5s '67	26	25	26
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	25	25	25
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105	105	105
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	52	51¼	52
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	65	64½	65
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	23	22	23
5 Bush Term 5s '55	32½	32	32½
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	86	86	86
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
1 Can Nat 4½s'54 '55	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115¼	115½
6 Can Nor 6⅛s '46	124½	124⅜	124½
4 Can Pac 5s '44	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
20 Can Pac 4s perp	79¾	79⅝	79¾
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	96½	96⅛	96⅜
16 Cen Pac 5s '60	42	41¾	42
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	56	56	56
3 Champion P&P 4¾s'50	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	92¼	91¾	92
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16½	16	16
1 Chi&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78	78	78
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84¾	84½	84¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	85½	85½	85½
20 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	10	10	10
3 Chic Gt West 4s'59	17	16¾	17
2 ChMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	3
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	23	22¼	23
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8½	8½	8½
1 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	15	15	15
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
8 CRI&P 4s '88	16	16	16
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	105½	105½	105½
1 Ch Un Sta 2¼s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Ch&W Ind 4s'52	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	57	57	57
11 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	46¾	46¾	46¾
10 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	97	97	97
4 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80½	79	80½
4 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	73½	73½	73½
4 Col F&I 5s '43	97½	96¾	97½
3 Col & So 4½s '80	34½	34	34½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	87	86½	86¾
16 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104	104	104
7 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	110¼	110¼	110¼
9 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅛	108	108
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103⅛	103½
10 Con Edis 3½s '58	103¼	103⅛	103¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '58	102	101⅞	102
8 Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	42¾	42¾	42¾
16 Consum Pow 3½s '70	105¼	104¾	104¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '67	105	105	105
1 Container Cor 6s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝
11 Cuyn Dev P&L 3½s '60	108⅛	108	108
5 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	32	31⅞	31⅞
2 D G & E 5s '51	108½	108½	108½
14 Det Ed 5s '52	108	107¾	107⅞
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
42 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110	110¼
5 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	70	70	70
7 Erie rfg 5s '67	13	12¼	13
30 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12	12½
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	39	39	39
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20⅞	20½	20⅞
1 F'banks Morse 4s '56	100	100	100
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5¼	5	5¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	51	51	51
13 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
33 GenMotAccp 3¼s '51	103⅜	103	103⅜
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	97	97	97
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	93	92	93
2 Goodrich 6s '45	93¼	92¼	93¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	70	70	70
12 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	70½	70½	70½
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	102⅜	101½	101⅝
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	83½	83½	83½
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	77¼	77	77
3 Hocky W 4½s '99	111¾	110½	110½
6 Hudson Coal 5s '52 A	25½	25½	25½
6 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
11 Ill Cent 4¾s '66	29	28½	29
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	34	34	34
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	31½	31½	31½
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	51	50¾	51
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	48½	48½	48½
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	76	76	76
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	64½	63¼	64½
4 Int Paper 6s '55	81½	80½	81⅜
7 Int Paper 5s '47	88¼	88⅛	88¼
231 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92	89⅞	92
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	64	62¼	64
69 Int T&T 5s '55	69¼	65¾	66¾
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94	94	94
13 K C South 4s '60	106	105⅝	105⅞
3 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	101	101	101
24 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	81⅞	80	81⅞
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	96	96	96
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
25 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53¼	52½	53¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	51¾	51¾	51¾
10 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	50	50	50
9 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	48	48	48
2 Leh Val 4½s 2020	18	18	18
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
10 Lows 3½s '46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71¾	71¾	71¾
14 Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	40½	40½	40½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	24	24	24
10 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103	103	103
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99	99	99
6 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	109	108⅝	108⅝
5 Mich Cen 3½s '52	89⅝	89½	89½
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	8¼	8	8¼
9 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
33 Mo-Ill 5s '59	18½	18⅝	18⅝
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	37	36½	36½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14½	14½	14½
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16¾	16½	16¾
19 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	15¾	15	15½
6 MonWP&PbSv4½s'60	104½	104½	104½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35	35	35
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	50	50	50
38 Nat Dairy 3¾s' 51ww	101	100¾	100¾
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 New Eng T&T5s '52	122½	122½	122½
2 N Eng RR 5s '45	29½	29½	29½
6 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95½	94¾	94¾
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	54	54	54
1 NO Tex&M 1½5s '54	26¾	26¾	26¾
5 NO Tex & M 4½2s '56	25½	25	25
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49	48¾	49
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44¾	44¼	44⅝
1 NYC cn 4s '98	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
5 NYC&HR 5½ 2013	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
12 NYC&HR 3½s '97	76⅜	76½	76½
10 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	43	39¾	43
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	34¼	34¼	34¼
40 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	30½	38¾	30½
4 NY Conn 4½s '53	103	103	103
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105	105	105
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	105	104⅝	104¾
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14	14	14
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	12	12	12
5 NY Steam 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅝	105½	105½
1 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	87	87	87
6 Nor J & W 4s '96	117	116½	116½
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '61	104	104	104
2 Nor Am Co 5s '	104	104	104
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	103⅜	103⅜
10 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102	101¾	102
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60	58	60
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	78½	78½	78½
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47	47	47
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101½	101½	101½
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98	98	98
6 OklahomaG&E3¾s66	102½	103⅜	103½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100	100	100
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s46	112½	112½	112½
8 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	96½	96½	96½
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	63½	63½	63½
22 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	102¾	102½	102½
12 Pac G & E 3¾c '61	106½	106¾	106½
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110½	110⅛	110⅛
10 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105	105	105
5 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Pen P & L 4½s '81	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
5 Pen Co 4s '63	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝
14 Pen RR gen 5s '68	101¼	100½	100½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	113	113	113
22 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	92½	91½	92⅛
20 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	77⅛	77	77⅛
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	87½	87½	87½
3 Pen RR 4⅜s '84 E	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
29 Pen RR 3¼s '52	71¾	71	71¾
12 Pen GL&C Chi 6s '43	114⅜	114¼	114¼
6 Pen GL&C Chi 5s '47	108	108	108
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	58½	58½	58½
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105¼	105	105
1 Phila Co 5s '61	91	91	91
9 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108	108	108
7 Philippine Ry 4s '37..	12¼	12	12¼
1 PCC & St. 5s '70A	100	100	100
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	55	54½	55
13 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	10¾	10⅜	10½
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	90⅜	90½	90½
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	66½	66½	66½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	67½	67½	67½
11 Rem Rand 4½s '56	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105	105	105
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	81	81	81
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
5 StLIM&SE&G'33	45	45	45
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55	60	60	60
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	10	10	10
1 StLSF 5s B '50 st	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 StLSF4½s'78 ctf st	7	7	7
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8½	8½	8½
2 St L SW 5s '52	14½	14½	14½
1 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	113¼	113¼	113¼
3 SA&A Pacc 4s 43	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	25½	25½	25½
11 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6¼	6	6
2 Sea-AllPla 6s '35A ct	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
18 Shell Un 3½s '51	102¼	101⅞	102¼
6 Simmons 4s '52	86	85¾	86
2 Skelly Oil 4s '41	100½	100½	100½
6 Socony Vc Oil 3½s '50	107½	107⅜	107⅝
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108	108	108
6 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	90	89½	89½
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	36½	36⅛	36⅜
47 Sou Pac 4½s '81	36½	35	36½
20 So Pac 4½s '69	37	35½	37
14 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65¾	65¼	65¾
8 So Pac cit 4s '49	39	39	39
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	46	46	46
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44½	44⅜	44½
4 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83	83	83
25 South Ry 6½s '56	40¾	40¼	40½
23 South Ry gen 6s '56	38	37½	38
38 South Ry cn 5s '94	54¼	53¾	54
38 South Ry gen 4s '56	31	30¼	30¾
13 S W Gas & El 4s '60	104¾	104¼	104¼
11 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103	103	103
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	54¼	54¼	54¼
6 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	91	91	91
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	75	74¾	75
24 Third Ave 5s '37	85¼	85	85¼
7 Third Ave 4s 1 5s '60	6½	6¼	6½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	29¾	29	29¾
19 Tide Wat AsO3½s'52	130½	103⅜	103½
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	104	104	104
1 Union Oil Cal 4s '42	117¼	117½	117¾
3 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107	107	107
1 Un Pac 1st s '47	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101½	101	101
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	73	73	73
11 Unit Drug 5s '53	69½	69½	69½
3 Unit Pipe&Fdry 3½s46	107	107	107
18 US Rub 5s '47	105	11-32	105
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '4	84½	84	84½
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	85⅝	85½	85⅝
5 Util P&L 5½s '47	50	50	50
1 Vanadium 5s '41	84½	84½	84½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¼	103¼	103¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	40	40	40
3 Walker H 4¼s '45	104½	104½	104½
3 Walwrth 4s '55	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
59 Warner Bros 6s '39	72	71½	72
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	36½	36¼	36½
2 Wash Wat P 5s '39	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 West Md 4s '52	78¼	77½	78¼
6 West Pac 5s '46 asd	17¼	17	17¼
6 Western Un 5s '60	56¼	55⅜	56¼

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Wh & L E 4s '49	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
2 Wilson & Co 4 55	99	99	99
20 Youngst S&T 4s '61	99½	99½	99½
1 Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80¾	80½	80½
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80½	80½	80½
8 Argentine 4½s '71	90½	90½	90½
1 Australia 5s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Australia 4½s '56	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2 Belgium 6½s '49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Belgium 6s '55	102½	102½	102½
3 Bergen City 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Berl City El 6½s '51	29	29	29
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	28	28	28
3 Berl City El 6s '55	27½	26⅞	27½
2 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	37	37	37
4 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	7⅞	7⅞	8
1 Poland 6s '40	47½	47½	47½
7 Queensld 7s '41	106	105½	105½
3 Rhine West 6s '53	30	30	30
3 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8	8	8
3 Roumania Inst 7s '59	22	22	22
29 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	31½	30	30
17 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
15 Tokyo City 5½s '61	53⅛	53	53
33 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55	54½	54½
5 UnStlWk6½'51A	33	32⅝	33
2 UnStlWk6½s'47A	33	33	33
1 Uruguay 6s '60	40	40	40
5 Uruguay4s4½s4½s'78	40	40	40
3 Yokohama 6s '61	54½	54	54

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 3,447,000; previous day, 4,068,100; week ago, 4,335,125; year ago, 7,969,000; two years ago, 11,363,000; Jan. 1 to date, 727,203,305; year ago, 1,539,376,000; two years ago, 1,599,919,000.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal	%	%	%
Stock Exch	1	1	1½
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1@1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	45c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

Short bills	⅞	⅞	⅞@⅞
3 mos bills	⅞	⅞	⅞@⅞
Bar gold	140s 7½d	140s 7½d	140s 7d
Bar silver	18⅛d	18⅛d	20¼d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	¼@¼
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	¼@¼
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	¼@¼
5-6 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅜@⅜

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3½
St Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 1

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅜	$4.95⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.94½	4.95⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0277⅞	.0278

Peace Workers to Campaign For Anti-War Legislators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Peace workers from 40 States have gone back home from the National Anti-War Congress here, determined to vote this fall for Congressmen who will be mindful of the "American people's determination to avoid entanglement in the wars of Europe and Asia."

The Congress drafted a six-point legislative peace program as follows:

1. Immediate removal of American ships and marines from belligerent zones and evacuation of American Nationals.
2. No increase in Army or Navy budget.
3. Right of citizens to vote on a declaration of war.
4. Abandonment of all existing plans for industrial mobilization.
5. No alliance with any nation or group for war.
6. Concentration on the struggle at home, against injustice, unemployment, bad housing and poverty; abroad for increasing solidarity with all Nations for abolishment of economic injustices and colonial oppression and for removal of the causes of dictatorial militarism.

Arms Embargo Condemned

Refusing to heed a plea from Norman Thomas, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, that it favor lifting the embargo on arms to Spain, the Congress voted merely to condemn the Roosevelt Administration for placing the embargo, describing the action as a "violation of the Spanish-American Treaty of Friendship ratified in 1902."

In other resolutions the Congress called for Congressional investigation of American corporate investments abroad and of the extent of foreign investments in munitions within the United States; advocated a "hands-off" policy toward South American Nations, extension of the "good neighbor" policy to Mexico in the settlement of oil disputes, and demanded limitation of the President's power as Commander-in-Chief to send armed forces to foreign shores.

The enlarged Navy building program was condemned, disapproval of a second interoceanic canal in Nicaragua voiced and speedy completion of the Pan-American Highway urged.

"Spartan" Neutrality Urged

A demand that Congress take back the power to decide upon war policy, assigned it by the Constitution was made by Hubert C. Herring, author and peace worker. Condemning recent steps of the Administration as "leading to war," Mr. Herring declared, "It is time the American people make it clear to Congress that we will not again be fooled or cajoled, that we will not yield to the specious demand for a war to make the world safe for democracy, but that the United States is to maintain a resolute and a Spartan neutrality."

Elected to serve on a "continuing committee" of the Congress were Dr. John A. Lapp, National Chairman of the Keep America Out of War Committee; Norman Thomas; Dorothy D. Bromley, newspaper columnist; Bertram Wolfe, writer; Homer Martin, President, United Automobile Workers of America; Rose M. Stein, Council for Progressive Social Action; Devere Allen, writer; John T. Flynn, economist; Rabbi Philip Bernstein, Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. Allen Knight Chalmers, Pastor, Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, and Theresa Durlach, President, World Peaceways.

President Bars Restrictions

(Continued from Page 1)

session, but proposing to revive it next January.

Meanwhile, House conferees for the difficult wage-hour bill negotiations with the Senate spokesmen were named by Speaker Bankhead.

With the adjournment date now set hopefully between June 10 and 15, the House passed its customary end of session speed-up resolution, allowing a bill to be called up at any time rather than on only two Mondays a month. The action was a sure harbinger of Congressional departure.

Summary of Legislation

Thus far, however, only two of the bills assigned Congress by President Roosevelt when the special session convened last autumn have been enacted. These are the Housing and Crop Control Bills. A third, the Wages and Hours Bill, has passed both Houses, but in different versions.

Defeated or postponed in the Congressional rebellion which was a sequel to the Supreme Court reorganization fight of 1937 are the Executive Reorganization Bill; the Regional Planning (Little TVA) Bill for land and water resources; monopoly control amendments of the Anti-Trust laws, which have been transformed into an expected $500,000 joint Congressional investigation; and economies in highway expenditures.

Mr. Roosevelt's apparent desire to revive the Executive Reorganization bill was rejected after the White House conference yesterday with Congressional leaders. The following statement was issued, signed by New Deal leaders and those having charge of the legislation in its previous fight:

Statement by Leaders

"No further effort will be made to pass the Reorganization Bill at this session.

"It is our opinion that the American people overwhelmingly desire some kind of effective reorganization of our government in the interest of greater efficiency and practical economy.

"Without attempting to go into details with reference to reorganization legislation or to bind the next Congress on the subject, immediately upon the reconvening of the next Congress the question will be determined as to the form in which this desirable legislation will be introduced. We shall press for prompt consideration by both houses at as early a date as possible, and we entertain no doubt of its successful enactment."

Contest Over Chairman

Meanwhile a cloakroom fight is going on in Congress over selection of a Democratic chairman for the Senatorial Campaign Committee. The Chairman has wide discretion in the assignment of speakers, distribution of literature and allocation of funds in the Congressional campaigns. Under precedent, Senators facing re-election are influential in selecting a Chairman, but technically he is named by the Majority Leader. It is also established that he shall not come from a State where there is a Senatorial contest.

The Administration's choice is reported in some quarters to be Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, a consistent New Deal supporter. Conservatives, however, seek someone not so close to the New Deal element.

Their first choice was Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who came within one vote of being majority leader. Mr. Harrison, however, declined the post, and a prominent second choice is Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming. The latter stands half way between the Conservatives and the New Dealers. He opposed the reorganization program for the Supreme Court, but supported the reorganization program for the Executive Departments.

Lawrence

(Continued from Page 1)

advise the two Governments in a program to promote the most advantageous use of the entire Great Lakes-St. Lawrence resource;

4. Assure the immediate undertaking under the supervision of this Commission of the proposed remedial works to preserve the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls;

5. Permit the Province of Ontario to go forward with its plans for diversion from the Albany River Basin into the Great Lakes and utilize such additional water for power at Niagara;

6. Make available considerable additional Niagara power to each country for development at will;

7. Enable the proposed Commission to proceed immediately with the preparation of comprehensive plans for more efficient use of the resources of the Niagara River."

Prospectus to Canada

Secretary Hull spared no words to make the proposition attractive to Canada. He wrote:

"The United States would immediately undertake the development of the International Rapids section of tht St. Lawrence River . . . and would complete all proposed works except the Canadian powerhouse superstructures and their equipment.

"Thus, the next important step in the deep waterway project would be assured without requiring the Government of Canada to undertake the immediate completion of its share of the project or the additional expenditure associated therewith."

In addition, if the power development is carried forward as proposed, the United States will agree to importation of power from Canada, which hitherto had been opposed by the President and State Department.

Answer to Arguments

Attempting to answer arguments of those who oppose creation of a big new competitor to American railroads, Secretary Hull said: "The period within which completion of the deep waterway would be completed would be sufficient to provide a natural growth of traffic, assuring the railroads the ability to adjust themselves to the new transportation agency without financial hardship.

Naturally, the treaty can only be considered by the Senate after signature by both Governments, which may be long deferred. Present economic difficulties may by then be dissipated. In any event, the Administration is obviously taking the long view, and the President is seeking to overthrow one of his few major legislative defeats.

Canada Withholds Action

OTTAWA, June 1 (AP)—The Canadian Government last night withheld observations on the draft of a new Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterways Treaty submitted by the United States Government.

The Treaty was tabled in the House of Commons by Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe, acting as House Leader.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King issued a statement acknowledging receipt of the draft of a note embodying United States proposals for the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system for navigation and power.

"The note and the draft treaty," said the Prime Minister, "have not been in the hands of the Canadian Government long enough to justify the making of any detailed observations.

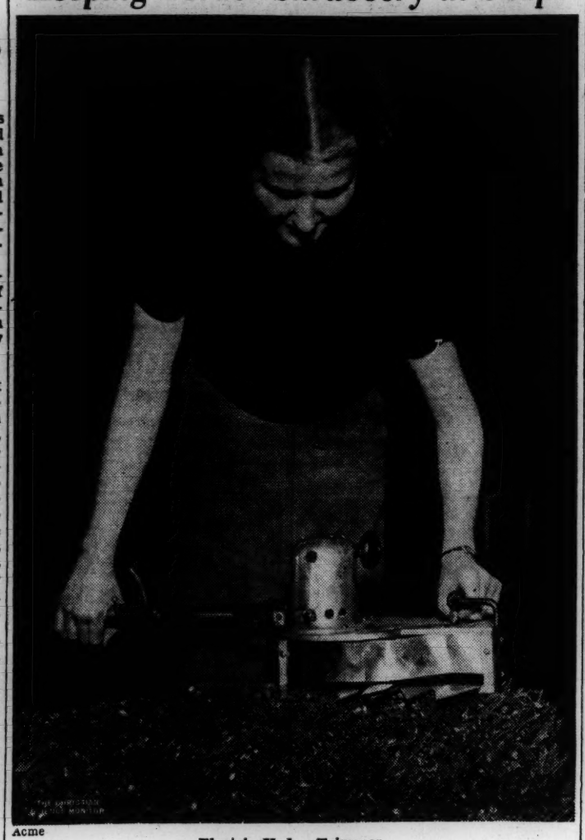
"The new proposals will be carefully studied and dealt with in due course, after the necessary consultation on the phases of the proposals which require Provincial co-operation."

Windsors Name Street; Arrive at New Home

ANTIBES, France, June 1 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor yesterday came from Versailles to this Riviera City to make their home in the Château de la Croe. However, they will stay at a hotel until alterations at the Château are completed, about the end of June.

VERSAILLES, France, June 1 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor bade farewell to Versailles May 31 by unveiling a plaque naming one of the city's streets "Rue de Windsor." They then left for their new home at Antibes on the French Riviera. Previously they had been honor guests at a farewell dinner given by Mayor Henri Haye of Versailles.

Keeping Border Shrubbery in Shape



Acme

Electric Hedge Trimmer
Operated by House Current, Like Vacuum Cleaner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OVERLAND PARK, Kan.—A novel electric hedge trimmer has been perfected which promises to bring gardeners the same freedom that barbers have enjoyed since electric hair clippers were introduced. "Barbering" 500 feet, say, of hedge is no easy task with the hand-type trimmer, but with the new electric model invented by Roy Yantis, it's only a matter of a couple of hours of very easy work. The machine does the real labor.

In addition to accomplishing the task in one tenth the usual time required, an automatically better looking job is assured. Weighing less than a 10-pound bag of salt, the machine is driven by an electric motor operated by hand controls. It comes equipped with 30 feet of cord and can be attached to any house light socket.

Chicago's Exports Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago, in spite of the lull in domestic business, has discovered during National Foreign Trade Week that its day-by-day export trade is still ahead of last year.

And while there are signs of slipping, Chicago is tightening its belt in an effort to continue the foreign trade curve upward, or at least to keep it on an even keel, until the pending trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain is consummated. That accomplished, the midwest metropolis sees more export business since Great Britain is by far Chicago's best foreign customer with Canada ranking second.

Other markets too, including South American, are appearing increasingly attractive to men in foreign trade whose sales to and purchases from world markets are estimated to have a value of a billion dollars annually.

One of the largest items of foreign trade is agricultural machinery, it was pointed out. This includes tractors, threshers, harrows, plows, and other farming tools.

Great quantities of building materials like wall board, insulation products, and new roofing compositions are hauled out of Chicago every week to destinations beyond the seas. Motor trucks by the hundreds, and all types of engines including Diesels are exported continually. Road building machinery also is a big export item.

Barbers' supplies and all kinds of barber shop equipment looms large in Chicago's export business, it was reported. Scientific instruments, electric wire cables, and office supplies including all types of adding machines, comptometers, typewriters, filing cases, are in great demand.

Furniture, too, leaves Chicago week by week. The latest developments in air conditioning, in electrical refrigeration, and in radios are watched closely by foreign markets, and Chicago's output in these lines is an appreciable item in the total foreign trade.

Canned fruit and canned vegetables coming out of the Chicago area goes to every corner of the world, it is found.

Many of the products of the meat packing industry in Chicago, valued at more than $411,000,000, go beyond this country to foreign ports. Cheese, too, is packaged and sent to other foreign cities.

Loses Case, Saves Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—The Republic Steel Company won't have to pay cumulative back pay to 4,000 workers from April 8, as the result of the Supreme Court's decision yesterday, although it "lost" the case.

Labor Board lawyers say they intend to vacate the April 8 order when they re-open the case in Philadelphia, as they are permitted to do under yesterday's decision reversing the Circuit Court.

Cumulative back pay assessed against the company under the April 8 order had already mounted to $700,000 or more. It would have increased steadily all the time the Circuit Court heard the case, and during a possible appeal to the Supreme Court. The company estimated its cumulative weekly liability under the order exceeded $95,000.

What happens now is that the Board will issue a new order at some future date, from which time back pay will start accumulating again, unless the steel company reinstates its ex-employees.

The decision in the Remington-Rand case, so far as can be seen here, closes the final door in the long corridor of legal expedients to which the company resorted after the original Labor Board order, vigorously condemning it for refusing to bargain collectively with its workers, charging it with precipitating labor disturbances, and an effort to circumvent the law by the so-called "Mohawk Valley Formula."

The Court denied a petition of "loyal" employees of Remington Rand Inc. for a rehearing of an earlier decision ordering the company to reinstate 4,000 workers, charged by the Labor Board with having been arbitrarily dismissed.

In a statement yesterday, William Green, A. F. of L. chief, asserted "It is now up to the company to comply with the law."

The industrial sequel to the Board's order and the Court's affirmation should make one of the most interesting studies of capital-labor relations. In the Remington-Rand case there is no question on either side of the previous hostility between employer and the A. F. of L. Union.

Now, the problem is, what happens when a manufacturer is forced to re-instate 4,000 union workers, who went on an unsuccessful strike, and whose place has subsequently been filled by so-called "loyal" workers?

This is precisely the situation that confronts Mr. Rand and his factories today. It is the first time it has been faced in such a big scale. Washington is watching the situation with deepest interest.

Pottery Making Urged in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Georgia has all the facilities for developing a real industry in the making of pottery, according to Carl E. Mittell, professor of pottery at the University of Georgia.

As quoted in this month's issue of University Items, Mr Mittell points out that in rural sections of Georgia there are many potters who have inherited the art of operating the potter's wheel with unequalled skill. "Students here at the University," he says, "after taking numerous courses in pottery cannot even come near to acquiring the skill that Georgia potters have learned from their fathers and grandfathers."

Mr. Mittell cites California as an example of how the pottery industry can be developed. "A visitor to California can't be there three days without becoming pottery-conscious. They are selling a tremendous amount of pottery, and individual potters are gaining a national reputation."

One great advantage that Georgia has over California, according to Mr. Mittell, is that almost every variety of clay is found in the State, and its kaolin is probably the best in the world. Pottery students at Georgia use Georgia clay exclusively in their classes, often taking it right from the University campus.

The skillful Georgia potters need to be trained along artistic and technical lines, Mr. Mittell believes, and he thinks that a real contribution could be made to the State if there could be produced here pottery that is both beautiful and economically valuable

Chinese Fair Concession

Miss Chang Ho Gee, or Dolly Gee as she is better known, feminine financial wizard of San Francisco's Chinatown, is President of the firm which will build and operate the $1,200,000 Chinese concession at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Rossi Asks New York's Aid On Intercoastal Ship Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, appealed to New York City yesterday for aid in efforts to obtain additional steamship facilities between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Since it is the eastern terminal for most intercoastal traffic, New York has a joint interest with San Francisco in seeing water-borne passenger service maintained on adequate levels, he said.

"At present we have no passenger ships at all running between the West Coast and New York," San Francisco's Italian-American Mayor declared as he arrived here to confer with Fiorello H. La Guardia, Italian-American Mayor of New York City. "We have not had proper passenger services since the withdrawal of subsidies under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. This loss of revenue forced two lines to discontinue their schedules."

Mayor Rossi attended a maritime commission hearing in Washington last Friday to press for more steamship facilities. Today he will return to Washington for another conference with Federal officials.

"It is vital that the five passenger and freight ships recently offered by the Baltimore Mail Line for the intercoastal trade be permitted to enter the Panama Canal Route," he said.

Mayor Rossi recalled that five months ago the Grace Line withdrew three ships from the intercoastal run and that only a short time ago the Panama-Pacific Lines also laid up the three luxury liners—California, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Pacific Coast had missed the services provided by these six vessels, he said.

Eric Cullenward, former San Francisco newspaperman and now Executive Secretary to Mayor Rossi, suggested that one of the chief requirements on improvements of intercoastal shipping was refrigeration space to carry fresh fruits from western orchards to eastern markets. Without low-cost transportation, many California growers hardly could obtain enough for their products to pay the cost of shipping and sometimes were left with a deficit, he said.

Still another member of the party, Dr. Howard McKinley, President of the San Francisco Civil Service Commission, held that the resumption of steamship services was important from the standpoint of national defense. Vessels engaged in the intercoastal trade are valuable auxiliaries to American defense forces, he added.

Wealth Draft Bill Hits $1,000 Class

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Despite objections of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments, the Senate Military Affairs Committee has just approved legislation sponsored by Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, compelling everyone with net wealth of $1,000 or more to lend money to the Government in wartime. The theory is that by drafting money as well as man power, the Country can be kept out of war; while, on the other hand, if war occurs, it will provide an easy means of financing hostilities.

With Congress close to adjournment, it is not expected the measure will be acted upon. In its report, the Committee states in part:

"When the financial tycoons and large manufacturers realize that they will have to lend the bulk of the money necessary to finance the next war at an extremely low rate of interest, they will hesitate to use the forces at their command to propagandize the general public into a war hysteria."

Debate: Senator Lee versus Prof. Arthur E. Burns on "Taking the Profit Out of War": Today's Weekly Magazine Section.

General Motors Held Labor Act Violator

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1 (AP)—A National Labor Relations Board report here yesterday held the General Motors Corporation had violated the Wagner Labor Act by discouraging union organization, fostering a company union, and using labor spies at its Delco-Remy parts plant at Anderson, Ind.

George Bokat, trial examiner, issued the report on a three-week hearing he conducted on a complaint of the United Automobile Workers of America at Anderson last February and March. The hearing arose out of riots in which several persons were wounded in Anderson during a U. A. W. A. strike early in 1937.

Bokat recommended that the company stop interfering with its employees' right to join labor organizations of their own choosing and do away with the Delco-Remy Employees Association, Inc., which he branded a "company union."

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientist; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON. 333 Washington St., Boston.

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E. P. **BIRKHOLZ** COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
$1.00 PER TON BUDGET PLAN
26 Westfield Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL 3-1610-1611-1612

Brownfield's Bakery
Try Our Delicious Pastries
WEDDING CAKES
Our June Specialty
Phone El. 2-1432 318 Morris Ave.

ENGLEWOOD

WEAVER'S
Is Not High Priced
A Department Store to supply your every need. Moderately priced to prove there is no substitute for quality.
Mail or phone orders promptly filled.
47 EAST PALISADE AVENUE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. TEL. 3-5800

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

HACKENSACK

Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Coats
Suits—Hats
216½-218 MAIN STREET

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 Main St., near Library Hack. 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

MME. PATON BEAUTY STUDIO
Expert Service by Licensed Operators
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $2.50 up
87 ANDERSON ST. Hack 2-9287
Ample Parking Space

HADDONFIELD

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4257
MAINES' TEXACO SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car

Ruth J. B. Worrell
Beautician
Specialist in Permanent Waving and Hair Styling
25 KINGS HIGHWAY EAST
Phone Haddonfield 2653

JOHN D. BARR INSURANCE
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
Bus. Phone Camden 3635

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Enna Jetticks
Sold Exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co $5 to $6
342 CENTRAL AVE.

GROSS SIGN SHOP
Neon-Electric
Wall—Bulletin—Commercial
Brass and Bronze gilding on glass—wood—cloth—paper
SHOW CARDS
138 Newark Ave. Phone Del. 3-6294

AWNINGS—SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Scheuerlein-Guth Company
942 Paterson Ave., North Bergen
Tel. Union 7-1388

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. Johnson & Co.
INCORPORATED
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 26208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A General Insurance Service
All Forms Written
Strongest Companies
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Rd. Tel. Mont. 2-6668-M
OFFICE
84 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN
Tel. 3-9660

MURPHY'S—*Cleaners*
Let us clean and glaze your furs
We furnish free moth proof bags
226 LORRAINE AVE.,
Upper Montclair

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needle Point
27 Church St. Montclair 2-9818

For the Quality Minded
Phone MO 2-1370
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning ● *Laundering*
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
Fur Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange
MONTCLAIR'S OLDEST CORSET SHOP

The Crane Corset Shop
MISS WAGGAMAN
Consultant Corsetiere
24 So. Fullerton Ave. Montclr. 2-1603

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITHS is the Home of WORLD-FAMOUS PIANOS
STEINWAY CHICKERING
KIMBALL MUSETTE
AMPICO MINIPIANO
GULBRANSEN DUO-ART
HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
Steinway Representatives
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
366 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts 25c
New Ray—the Perfect Machineless Permanent Wave
Other Permanents—$3 to $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street — Orange, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

SOUTH ORANGE PAINTING SERVICE
JOHN SIDEY, Proprietor
Late of Sidey Bros.
329 Academy St. S. O. 2-8656

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Pabstett Standard Cheese 2 pkgs. 29c
Tea Garden Breakfast Figs, reg. 25c a jar 2 jars 35c
20 Mule Team Borax, reg. 29c
2 lb. pkg. 25c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4070

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

R. PAUL.
Try our Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
EASTER SPECIALS
16 Main Street West Orange
OR 3-7948

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for
Men, Women, and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street 188 Main Street
Paterson, N. J. Hackensack

PATERSON

RAFF & SON FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE ● JEWELRY
CLOTHING
341 Main Street Sherwood 2-2961
Interior Decorators and Complete Home Furnishers
USE OUR DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMP SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS
For Children and Grown-Ups

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
Lillian Abrams and Cora E. Neighbor
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Robert Lipton, Inc.
JEWELERS SINCE 1892
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
Cash or Credit

FUR STORAGE
REMODELING
REPAIRING
VOGELS
206 E. Front St., Plainfield
Opp. Strand Theatre

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
Serving Now in WESTFIELD
205 EAST 5TH ST., OPP. CITY HALL
PHONE PFLD. 6-8562

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees, Gloves
Handkerchiefs
TAYLOR'S SPECIALTY SHOP
210 WATCHUNG AVE., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"EVERYTHING FOR THE WELL DRESSED MAN"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

DOLLY WEISSMAN'S
House of Flowers
62 Main Street HACK. 2-5583

RIDGEWOOD

A Complete Line of
White Footwear
for your summer needs
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

INSURANCE
FIRE LIFE
JEWELRY ACCIDENT
BURGLARY TOURIST
LIABILITY AUTOMOBILE
COMPENSATION WINDSTORM
ALBERT D. BERGMANN
82 Wilson Ave. Ru. 2-4315

SHORT HILLS

Talmadge Esso Stations
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

SUMMIT

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Rd. Sum 6-0209
Floral Decorations
Flower Bowls and Vases
Suitable for Gifts

The Marta Palmgren Shop
Distinctive Wedding Gifts
Georg Jensen Silver
Arts and Crafts
China Orrefors Glass
376 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.
Telephone Summit 6-3185

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer Office: 100 Ashland Rd

Amy McDowell Shop
CORSETS
Lily of France—Treo—Kabo—Gossard
LINGERIE
Munsingwear—Yolande—Barbizon
WESTBURY FROCKS
COSTUME JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
9 Beechwood Road Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-1881

TEANECK

HOME TOWN LAUNDRIES
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

WESTFIELD

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
522 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES — BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

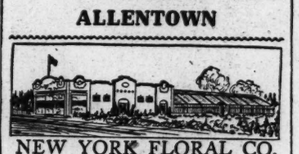
NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN



NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
ARTISTIC DECORATIONS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 9685, 9686
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Penna

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER Established 1865
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Packard Motor Cars
Fenstermacher & Rum Co
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484
Allentown, Penna.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
SPRING STYLES
719 Hamilton St.
Allentown
Pa.

BETHLEHEM

To Those Who Appreciate Good Cheese
We have more than 70 Varieties from which to select
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
71 WEST BROAD STREET

Distinctive WEDDING GIFTS
Spode China—Hawkes Glass—Gorham, Towle, Reed & Barton, Rogers, Lunt & Bowen, International Sterling and Plated Flatwear Patterns
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 1067

CHESTER

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

SINCLAIR SERVICENTER
For safe fret-free driving let us SINCLAIRIZE your car for summer. Greasing our specialty. Washing and simonizing. Battery and tire service.
DIAL CHESTER 29684
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Ave., Chester, Pa.

AWNINGS
Made-to-Order Shades
Venetian Blinds
D. SPRUANCE HALL
22nd and Upland Streets
Phone Chester 6615

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET
Hot Weather Clothes Are Here!

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

Trask, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Famous Name
Bradley Swim Suits
for Women
More chic than ever.

HARRISBURG

SPRING IS HERE!
May we submit estimates on your Slip Covers, Draperies, Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg
PHONE 3-6138

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

Those busy Spring shopping days are here again when everyone feels the urge to replenish and keep pace with "Mother Earth" in all her grandeur. *May I suggest a snack,* on one of these days at
THE GORGAS STORE
Famous for Good Sodas
16 N. 3rd St., Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

Always Reliable DOUTRICHS CLOTHES
HARRISBURG PA.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

1938 FRIGIDAIRE
with the new
Silent Meter-Miser
SAVE ALL 4 WAYS
1. SAVE MORE ON CURRENT
2. SAVE MORE ON FOOD
3. SAVE MORE ON ICE
4. SAVE MORE ON UPKEEP
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

J. HOWARD HAY
INCORPORATED
DECORATORS
● Painting
● Paper Hanging
● Upholstering
● Draperies
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
TEL. OGONTZ 154
475 York Road, JENKINTOWN, PA.

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

Home-made Foods
Unusual Gifts
Luncheon daily
Dinner Thursday evenings
Woman's Exchange
Next to Post Office Ogontz 4394

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE H. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR
ADVANCED SHOWING
Summer sheers, pastel crepes priced from $6.95
Sizes 14-44
615 WEST AVENUE Ogontz 985

PHILADELPHIA

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila.'s First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-06

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 6795

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

BEAD STRINGING
JEWELRY REPAIRED
PETIT-POINT BAGS
Blocked and Mounted
CLARICE MAY HAMER
201 Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

ORR'S FLOWER SHOP
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5
A COMPLETE CHOICE AND VARIETY OF FLOWERS

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.*
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

Wayside Inn Tea Room
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Open Sundays
Good Food at Reasonable Prices
3277 W. Liberty Ave., Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843 9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAILORED BY GOODALL Palm Beach FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH

An important part of a Balanced Wardrobe
Palm Beach Suits $17.75
WEINER'S
759 Penn Street

For Those Summer Hot Day Luncheons!
Visit Saylor's Ready-to-Serve Food and Delicatessen Department and see on display the large assortment of Cold Meat Cuts, Salads, Puddings, etc.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
116 N. 5th Street Phone 4-8393

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother"

A Balanced Wardrobe of Men's Clothing
is advised by
POMEROY'S

More People in Berks County
EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP
Good Food Well Served
No liquor Closed on Sundays
209 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE
C. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirts

Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

J. J. Henrich's
BAKERY AND DINING ROOM
"For People Who Care"
for the finest food served in pleasant surroundings.
Special Dinner 50c Lunch 35c
High Grade Retail Bakery
322 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE
HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Gifts of Exquisite Beauty for Weddings and Graduations
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
113-115 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

SEWICKLEY

Buick Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BUY!"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" *Quaker State Oils*
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

H. J. HEINZ CO. 57 FOOD PRODUCTS
Campney's Grocery
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegners if it's Hardware"
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.
KEEP KOOL, KOOK
with
Chambers' Insulated Range

SEWICKLEY—Coraopolis

Pure Material PAINTERS
Elmer H. Duff
Painting and Decorating
Phone Corapolis 736 1322 Vance Ave.

SWARTHMORE

Gifts Housefurnishings
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
Distributors
MEDIA, PA.
Paints Hardware

1938 Dodge and Plymouth
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MARTEL BROS.

Move Safely by
J. C. Stillwell, Jr.
Moving in Large Padded Vans
STORAGE Phone 676

UPPER DARBY

Weil's Men's Shop
Palm Beach Suits
Slacks, Polo Shirts, Bush Coats
Sleeveless Sweaters
Jantzen Bathing Suits
Interwoven Socks
Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
Mansfield Sport Shoes

6932 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.

MOSELEY'S
Valet Call Service
FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING, ALTERING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF WEARING APPAREL
Ph. Boulevard 1441 7402 Marshall Road

REYNOLDS
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
Greeting Cards Rytex Stationery
Fiesta Pottery
14 So. Lansdowne Ave, Lansdowne
MADISON 7791

TED'S SERVICE STATION
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

HERMAN TILLES SELECT MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571
4204 Woodland Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa.

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

Beaty TAILORS CLEANERS DYERS
Fine Tailoring for Men
DREXEL HILL, PA.
2253 Garrett Rd. Phone Clear. 3269

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 ROSS AVE. PE 0844
420 LIBRARY ST. BR 1353
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

YORK

YORK FUR SHOP
Store and Protect Your Furs
in our Dry Cold Storage Vaults on our Premises at a nominal charge of 2½ per cent of value from $1.00 up.
Phone 46200 31 No. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Nobody's Pigeon

A visitor to Windsor Castle, England, one of the homes of the British royal family, reports the rout of the guards by a solitary would-be recruit. This enthusiast's "storming" tactics took the form of sitting on the guardsmen's bearskin hats!

Perhaps it is only fair to mention here that it was a pigeon.

The new guard was marching to relieve the old guard in the castle quadrangle while hundreds of sight-

"All right, then, Sergeant, I'll join the Air Force"

seers looked on. Suddenly the pigeon, making a surprise frontal attack, swooped over the castle wall and alighted on the bearskin of a guardsman in the old guard.

The guardsman, breaking the unwritten law of statuesque immobility, dared to shake his head. The pigeon flew off—onto a guardsman farther down the line. The sergeant major now took a hand, or rather a voice, and succeeded in shooing the bird off the old guard onto the new.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, attracted by the laughter of visitors, came to a window to watch the fun. And, apparently having satisfied its sense of humor and brought itself to the notice of royalty, the pigeon hopped onto the drummer-boy, shook a wing apparently at the crowd, and flew off home to regale its friends.

Scottish Brogue

W. A. G. M., writing from Perth, Scotland, has something to say on the subject of brogues. Not the Irish brogue, but the Scottish brogue, which is a shoe.

Right now, with the Glasgow Empire Exhibition in full swing, many "Innocents" are hurrying to Scotland. And quite a number of them are dropping in on the ancient city of Perth to equip themselves with a pair of real Scottish brogues. Perth, you see, has been the chief center for these Highland shoes for several hundred years.

Our correspondent advises all who seek to buy a pair of brogues to "obtain the advice of an expert on the subject" first. For brogue-buying is not a simple matter. There are no fewer than eight authentic and quite different types made in black and brown, and in calfskin and hide-grain finish. And each brogue has "laws of its own." For instance, the "dress brogue" must be of patent leather. It may be worn with or without a buckle. Only black brogues are correct with a kilt. Brown calfskin may be worn correctly with tweed suits, or flannels.

The moral is: Don't just walk into a shop and say, "brogues please!" If you do, you will mark yourself out at once as a tenderfoot.

Difficult

From India we get a story which suggests that even a correspondence school has "difficult" pupils occasionally.

A child in the desert country of Baluchistan, wishing to keep a hold on the world, took a course of lessons by mail from a European school. Wrote the instructor: "Study the life of six wild flowers every term." At the end of the year the child replied: "I have searched for a year and have found only three wild thorns. And I am not sure whether these could be called flowers anyway."

Back came the answer: "As it seems difficult under the circumstances to study wild flowers, study the life of six wild birds instead."

The child didn't have to search for a year to find the answer to this one. He replied straightway: "There are only two kinds of birds here, crows and hawks."

Rustic

F. C. sends this one, from the Netherlands:

A tourist stopped at a small coun-

"The Rainy Day"

try inn and inquired whether he could get a room with a bath.

"No, sir," replied the innkeeper, "but there is a bath at the end of the corridor."

"But have your rooms running water?" asked the traveler.

"Running water?" said mine host, in deep puzzlement. "Running water! Whatever do you want running water for? Want to go fishing?"

EBH-JAM.

Jest a Minute

"He hasn't learned to talk yet—except in his sleep."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

This is shared by a Waltham, Mass., reader who entitled it "Music on the Hair."

BAM CLMUB VENRHRUYN ULM

BIXK, YIB SQ BAM URL, SEB SQ

BAM AURL.

An Account in Cryptogram

This is the title given to this very clever problem by a reader in Dover, England. And while the problem is designed primarily for English readers, it should prove interesting to others, as well. Clues are given, as well as the total. Can you fill in the missing amounts in this account?

King George VI .....
What he wore .....
Kind of pig.....
A boy's name.....
A leather worker.....
A grain of corn.....
North & South Poles.....

£2—7—10½

Letter Changing

The recent change from YOU to SHE in 5 moves has been cut down to 4 by a Richmond, Ind., reader—You, sou, soy, shy, she. And now a Quincy, Mass., reader shares a series of 4 changes of which this is the first. She has some YARN to KNIT. The change can be made in 11 moves.

What Are the Numbers?

Twice the difference of 2 numbers is 6, and 1-6 of their sum is 3½. What are the numbers?

Fun With Synonyms

And, today, 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	jut	hang	
2	understand	depart	
3	twist	project	1
4	leave	constitute	
5	depend	associate	
6	jolly	obey	
7	link	impart	
8	make	banter	
9	disclose	know	
10	mind	kink	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

From the Juvenile Section of the Monitor Camera Club's Album

When Three Make a Party Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

"Hello!" Dr. W. Hansen Riehen, Switzerland

Bathing Suits Are Needed in a Kayak E. L. Vickerstaff, Birmingham, England

One of the Knothole Gang June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Hooray!

"The Government certainly plans to spend a lot of money!"

"Yes, so much money that even the taxpayers may get hold of some of it."

"I Hope, I Hope, I Hope!"

A film star met a producer on a Hollywood boulevard.

"How's business?" asked the star.

"Why," cried the producer "it's stupendous, it's colossal, it's dynamic, it's unprecedented . . . it'll be better next week."—Tit-Bits.

Quitters!

Two men were talking during a concert by Sousa's band.

"That fellow Sousa has no control over his gang at all," said the one.

"How do you figure that out?" asked the second man.

"Well," was the reply, "the very minute he quits threatening them with that little black club and turns his back on them, the quitters stop working. Just watch them!"

Thoughtful

Croonette: "Sandy, you've been so terribly nice to me, I'm going to give you a special treat. . . . I'm going to let you take me to dinner tonight."

Scottish Drummer: "Will your mother have enough for us?"—Radio Pictorial.

Stuck-O

"Do you understand this building-loan scheme?"

"Sure! They build you a house and you pay so much a month. By the time you are thoroughly dissatisfied with the place, it's yours."—Wall St. Journal.

Practice Makes Perfect

"Congratulations, Mrs. Brown," said the vicar genially. "It's been a pleasure to christen your child. I've never had such a well-behaved one before."

"Ah, well," replied Mrs. Brown. "You see, my husband and I have been practicing on him for a whole week with a watering-can."—Pearson's.

Daily Anecdote

The Right Thought

Joseph Jefferson was once asked, "How many times have you played Rip Van Winkle?"

Mr. Jefferson consulted a notebook which he carried and read off the exact number of times, which ran into the thousands.

"Don't you get tired of playing it?" was the next question.

"I did at first," replied the great actor. "After I had been playing Rip for a year or two I became thoroughly fed up with it. I thought I owed it to myself to freshen my interest and prove my versatility by learning another play. But the audience wanted Rip, and I went back to it. And then I made an important discovery. I discovered that every night's audience is different from every other, and that if I quit thinking about myself and thought only about the people I was trying to entertain, each performance was a new and exciting adventure."

Brevities

St. Louis Star: Simile: As tough as a 20-cent pound of beefsteak ordered by telephone.

June Provines in Chicago Tribune: Judging by the frequent mention of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," gnomes make news.

Detroit News: Air mail from Europe direct is among the boons promised in the months ahead. It is for that brave public that wants to know the worst immediately.

Milwaukee Journal: Glass neckties are a new note in male attire, and filling-station courtesies will have to include the wiping of gravy from the cravat.

London Opinion: On their arrival in the Frozen North to make a picture, an American film company witnessed a brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis. We understand that the leading lady has at last been persuaded that the illuminations were not arranged by a local Committee of Welcome.

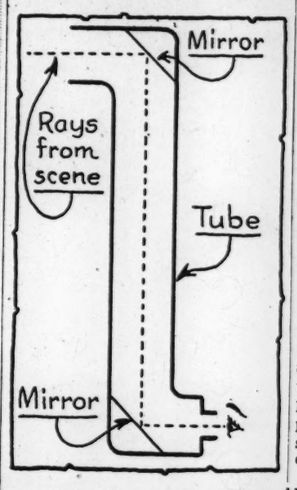
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Periscope Enables One to 'See Around a Corner'?

"Periscope" comes from the Greek word *periskopeo*, meaning "look around." One of its familiar uses is to enable anyone in a submarine traveling below the surface to scan the sea above.

On a submarine the periscope is housed in a bronze or rustless steel tube, sometimes 30 feet long, standing upright like a mast or flagpole. The tube is six inches in diameter at the base, and the top is tapered to about two inches, to reduce the ripples or wake resulting from its passage through the water.

At the top and bottom of this vertical tube are two mirrors, or two 90-degree prisms, set parallel to each other at about 45 degrees to the wall of the periscope. Since light tends to travel in straight lines, and the angle of incidence being equal to the angle of reflection, horizontal rays coming from the scene before the periscope enter the top, are reflected vertically downward to the bottom, where they are again reflected, this time horizontally to the eye of the observer. The accompanying sketch shows diagrammatically the path of light through a very simple mirror type periscope.

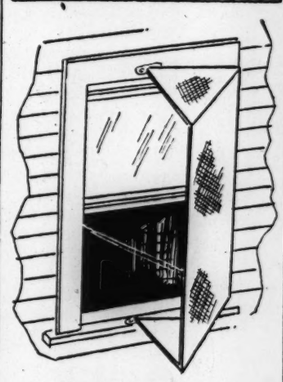


Since it is a general rule that the longer the tube, the smaller the image, this difficulty is met by the use of lenses in the tube. Two telescopic systems of lenses are used, placed in the tube as though there were two telescopes with the large ends facing each other. The upper one makes the image smaller, because the observer is looking through the wrong end, but the lower one results in an enlargement of the image, sometimes to six times its original size.

The use of lenses is not without its drawbacks, however, for while they do enlarge the image, they also cut down on its brightness and clearness. W. P. Keasbey

(Question suggested by W. P. K. Jr., Des Moines, Iowa.)

With the Inventors



Breeze Deflector

In regions where winds blow incessantly, and the weather does not warrant the closing of windows, this breeze deflector may prove of value. The device is pivoted so that it may be adjusted in any direction. Walter J. McGrane, Chicago, received U. S. Patent No. 2,109,545 for the idea.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Springfield, Mass.

One rather cold day in early spring a man stood beside a basket of catnip, close to the walls of a large bank on the main street. He was clapping his hands against his shoulders in an attempt to keep warm. People passed by in rapid succession—none seemed interested in his catnip.

Suddenly he glimpsed a cat shyly peeping around the corner. She had sniffed the catnip, but hardly dared to approach. However, the tantalizing fragrance was too much for her, and she slowly crept along the side of the building until she was close to the basket.

The man paused in his efforts to warm himself and whispered something to himself—probably, "Why not open a bag of catnip and let this poor waif cat enjoy it?" He did so; and the cat, relinquishing all fear, rolled in utter delight in the fragrant mass on the sidewalk.

The man became so engrossed in watching the antics of the cat, that he failed to note that a crowd of appreciative onlookers had assembled. Among them were several who had cats of their own, and who felt that their pets too would welcome some catnip.

Sales became brisk and soon the basket was empty! The man who could forget himself in order to contribute to the happiness of a stray cat, found that his bread cast upon the waters had indeed brought blessings manifold to him.

Quotation for Today

GIVE to a gracious message a host of tongues, but let ill tidings tell themselves when they be felt.—SHAKESPEARE.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"The Book of the Wars of the Lord"

In Numbers 21:14, reference is made to "the book of the wars of the Lord," which is quoted as being an early source dealing with the deliverance of the Israelites at the time of the crossing of the Red Sea, and telling of what happened to them by "the brooks of Arnon"—Arnon being a river in the territory of Moab. It may also be the source of verses 17f. and 27-30.

There is not a little uncertainty with regard to the nature and content of the "Book of Yahweh's Battles" (as the phrase has also been translated), but it is generally conceded to have been a book of primitive poems or ballads celebrating the way in which Israel had experienced the aid of the God they worshiped; seeing in the triumph of their arms, wars successfully waged by, or at least with the active co-operation of, Yahweh.

"The Book of Yahweh's Battles" is one of the earliest named sources of our Bible.

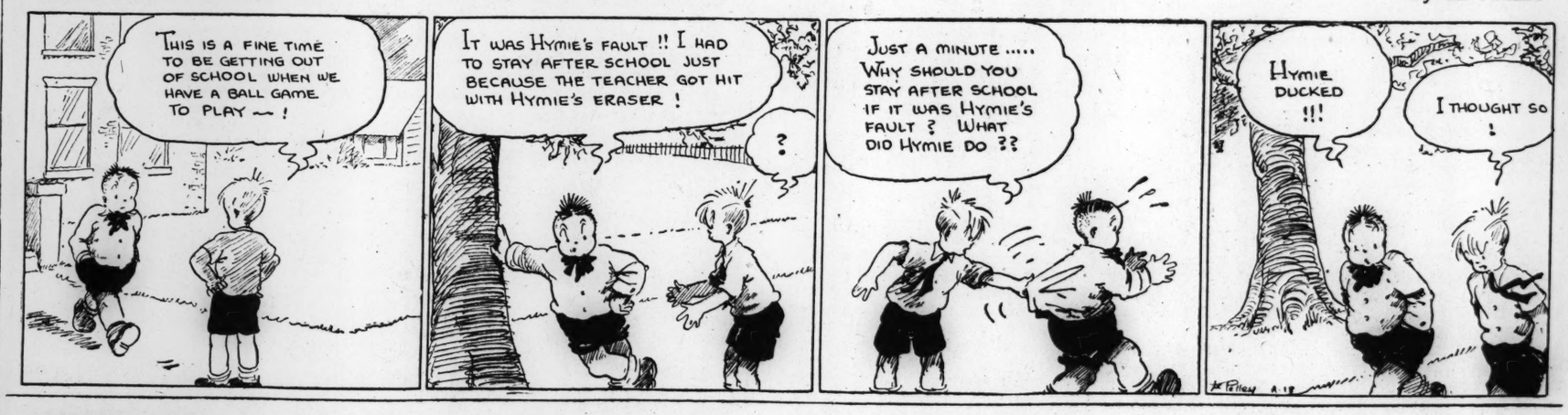
'Prime Minister'

It is curious to find that the name of "Prime Minister" was originally coined by the Opposition and applied to Sir Robert Walpole as a term of ridicule. Walpole, in a speech, clearly shows what the name was meant to convey:

"Having invested me with a kind of mock dignity, and styled me a Prime Minister, the Opposition impute to me an unpardonable abuse of the chimerical authority which they only created and conferred."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Now We Know Who Threw It*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS A FINE TIME TO BE GETTING OUT OF SCHOOL WHEN WE HAVE A BALL GAME TO PLAY — !
IT WAS HYMIE'S FAULT !! I HAD TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL JUST BECAUSE THE TEACHER GOT HIT WITH HYMIE'S ERASER !
?
JUST A MINUTE ..... WHY SHOULD YOU STAY AFTER SCHOOL IF IT WAS HYMIE'S FAULT ? WHAT DID HYMIE DO ??
HYMIE DUCKED !!!
I THOUGHT SO !
LePelley A 18

Culled Comics—*From Scotland, Germany, America, and Australia*

"Did you see a boy on a bicycle, ma'am?"

"No, sonny—but I saw a little boy in the ditch along there mending umbrellas."

Glasgow Citizen

"You must have been a little confused, my dear, when you sent the materials to the tailor and the upholsterer."

De Lustige Sachse, Leipzig

"It's uncomfortable—but it helps me keep my left arm stiff."

Gra

"I saw your exact double at Truro, Captain."
"Indeed! And what did he look like?"

Oswald Bayes, The Bulletin, Australia

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The great musicians are told, not by the air, but by the hair.

An Account in Cryptogram: Sovereign, £1; Crown, 5 shillings; Guinea, £1, 1 shilling; Bob, 1 shilling; Tanner, 6 pence; Groat, 4 pence; Two farthings, ½ pence. Total, £2, 7 shillings, 10½ pence.

Letter Changing: Yarn, yard, sard, said, slid, slit, slot, slob, snob, knob, knot, knit.

What Are the Numbers?: 9 and 12.

Fun With Synonyms: Jut—project; understand—know; twist—kink; leave—depart; depend—hang; jolly—banter; link—associate; make—constitute; disclose—impart; mind—obey.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1938 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Reorganization Is Out, But—

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S decision to drop the reorganization bill for this session of Congress recalls the great struggle over the measure two months ago. Americans who were afraid the plan would centralize power in the President roused themselves to oppose it. Yet today a bill which in the opinion of many competent observers is far more likely to destroy representative government is sliding through Congress with only ripples of protest. We speak, of course, of the spending-lending bill, which vests the power of the purse in the Presidency.

Continuation of the system by which the White House controls allotments of relief funds is fundamentally dangerous to representative government in two ways: 1. It opens the way to the influencing of elections and primaries in the states. 2. It opens the way to the influencing of Congress by the granting or withholding of funds to members' states or districts. Everyone who was alarmed over the reorganization bill should, in our opinion, be much more alarmed over the continuation of this system.

The most effective center of opposition to the system is the proposal to set up a bi-partisan board in Washington to allot federal funds through similar boards in the states. This plan would also require states or cities to supply one-fifth of the amount needed. Introduced in the House as an amendment by Representative Bacon this proposal was defeated, but there will be a vote on it in the Senate. It might be expected to have the support of those who opposed reorganization because they feared or disliked President Roosevelt. It deserves the support of all Americans who believe no President should have the power of the purse in a genuine system of representative government.

Freedom of Contract

DURING several decades the courts of the United States under Supreme Court guidance invalidated one piece after another of protective labor legislation on the ground that it violated freedom of contract between employee and employer. From this basis were struck down minimum-wage laws for women and maximum-hour laws for men, on the theory that working conditions should be established by the free bargaining of individuals—even though in practice this often meant the employee's accepting the employer's terms. Even though regulatory laws may now be upheld in limited economic areas, the rule of freedom of contract still holds good in a very large sense.

The trial which has been taking place in Kentucky on charges of conspiracy by Harlan County coal operators and their controlled county officials to prevent unionization of miners at whatever cost in violence and intimidation suggests another meaning for this phrase, "freedom of contract." Here are men who, if the testimony of a long string of witnesses is to be believed, have been harried and threatened with death to prevent them from banding with one another to improve their working conditions.

If public policy requires that there shall be freedom of bargaining between employer and employee within bounds set by the general welfare, is there not equal obligation for the Government to assure and protect the freedom of individual employees to associate and agree with one another as to the means of their bargaining with the employer? This is what it meant by the right of collective bargaining, and the freedom to contract union membership for legitimate purposes—or to refuse to contract it—is as much a right as any other freedom of contract.

Tiger Claws—Again

NEW YORK still has to face Tammany and Tammanyism. The Tiger seems to be "down but not out." Its food supply was cut off by the Fusion victory five years ago, and re-election a year ago, but its claws were not entirely cut.

Indictment and arrest of one of its District Leaders, James J. Hines, is further evidence. He is charged with being a party to the policy racket and a leader in a fixing ring to "influence" judges. His arrest came only a few days after Albert Marinelli, another Tammany leader and ex-County Clerk, was acquitted of harboring a Federal fugitive—and announced his intention to "resume the reins of leadership."

Of course New Yorkers look upon Marinelli's acquittal and Hines' indictment as incidents in the everlasting fight against Tammany, symbol and synonym of corruption and crookedness. But the rest of the country, in common with the citizenry of New York who are determined to be "through" with Tammany, realize that intrenched incompetency and corruption will fight as long as there is money in the game and a fighting chance of "getting away with it."

The fight—not only in New York, but elsewhere against the conception of "government" of which Tammany has become the classic symbol—never ends so long as there is life in a "tiger." The nation, as well as New York, will watch, and applaud, District Attorney Dewey's moves to continue clipping the Tiger's claws.

The Court and Mr. Wallace

SOME news accounts of the Supreme Court ruling on the Secretary of Agriculture's motion for rehearing in the Kansas City Stockyards case seem to us distorted. The significance of the matter lies much more in the development of the new field of administrative law than in any supposed—and probably nonexistent—personal tiff between Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Wallace.

Motions for rehearings are in general rather *pro forma* affairs seldom having much likelihood of winning their point, and it was hardly to be expected that the one by Solicitor General Jackson would prove an exception. The Court upholds rates established for commission men in Denver under the same law that was faultily applied in Kansas City, indicating that the present procedure of the Department of Agriculture is in keeping with the requirements of fairness.

This is the important point—the rule of administrative law is established that citizens affected by rate-making or other quasi-judicial proceedings in governmental departments shall not be prejudged on one-sided evidence, but shall have a right to fair hearings and a genuine consideration of their case by the responsible official.

Alas! Poor Yorick

THE interment of collective security has now been recognized by the Scandinavian nations. None outdid those nations in their devotion to the international ideal. But when the fissures appeared, they began to take stock of their new situation. If "all for one and one for all" was to be abandoned as the guiding rule of world relations, then Scandinavia had to build defenses, and abandon its sense of responsibility for the outside world. This it has now done formally. At a meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Finland have come out with a common neutrality policy. A brave new world in which there were to be no neutrals is giving place to a world in which neutrality has again become the quest of the pacifist.

Armaments—A Financial Race?

A SOBERING fact among all the rearming nations is the crushing burden of taxation which armament imposes on their citizens. Which country can stand the strain longest without ruin?

Those thinking in such terms have been profoundly impressed by the budget introduced in the House of Commons by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir John Simon had to look back on the additional expenses of last year, to prepare for the further increased expenses of this year, and to bear in mind that the peak year of defense expenditure might be next year, or even the year after.

To this end the British Government has steeled itself to go forward; but not only so, it is preparing to meet the expenditure on the lines of what is called "sound finance"; the economic power of the nation and its resolve to use it are paraded with a sort of grim fortitude. This meant raising the normal rate of income tax from 5 shillings to 5 shillings 6 pence in the pound, increasing the duty on tea, petrol and power alcohol, and tightening up the law against tax evasion. The Opposition was appeased by the provision that the increase would not apply to the smallest incomes, though it was critical of the tax on the workingman's tea.

On the whole, public opinion has faced the situation with patience. It is better that most of the arms bill should be met in a form which admits of no concealment, namely, taxation rather than loan, and direct taxation rather than indirect taxation. The taxpayer who has to pay an income tax every year knows what he is doing. If he votes for armaments, he votes with his eyes open.

Other countries may note Britain is paying cash down out of income for its armaments. Are they? Britain has faced the prospect of increasing its armaments further, and paying for them, for another two years. Have they? Whatever the financial outcome, who is the gainer? The masses of armaments, greater absolutely, are no greater relatively, but the impoverishment caused is universal, the legacy of debt mounts.

In Britain the undercurrent of hope for the future lies in the possibility that other countries may see the fatuity of this competition—now so openly seen to be at bottom competition in money power, and may be willing to agree to relieve themselves of this wholly unnecessary distress.

A Good Word for Gambling

OPPONENTS of lotteries and other forms of public gambling always stress the worst phases of these enterprises. The article in Collier's by an American agent of the Irish Sweepstakes pointing out that two out of three tickets distributed in the United States are counterfeit is a timely example of this biased approach. Why not look on the bright side for a change? It is only fair to point out that if counterfeiting could be stamped out, the odds against a person would only be 1,000,000 to 1 instead of 3,000,000 to 1. It is when people look on the bright side of this lottery business that they discover the best that can be said about it is bad enough.

"Letters to the Editor"

FOR nearly a year I have collected Letters to the Editor that attracted me in various newspapers, and now I find I have a scrapbook of extraordinary interest and unique information. The hobby of collecting Letters to the Editor is only second to that of writing them.

They tell me of the origin of painted finger-nails; the height of an angel; where the Spanish Art Treasures are being guarded; how to pronounce "whortle berries" in Surrey folk-speech; how goats make deserts; when "cricketresses" began their activities; why we should have a Costume Museum; how to eradicate ground elder; the color of John Peel's coat. . . .

You may not want to know these things. That is just the point. In "Letters to the Editor" you will certainly find the things you do want to know. When the Leader-writer to the Times is short of a subject, it is obvious that he turns to the letters for inspiration. Thus, when Lord Ponsonby "wrote to the Times" about the creeping in of "care-free" to our language, we had a brilliant defense next day from one of the editorial writers.

You come in contact with all sorts and conditions of men in this rendezvous of readers. Duke and earl, soldier, sailor, and candlestick-maker are all "your obedient servant."

The Rev. J. B. Bacon-Phillips of Sussex wrote more than 60,000 letters to the Editor. He could have written sixty novels in the time. Why did he do it? He once gave the answer himself:

"I have always tried to help, instruct, and amuse." He has been writing letters to the Editor for forty years, and he calls it the most fascinating hobby a man can have. One of his former rivals for the world championship retired after years of writing to the Editor, but like popular actresses, Mr. Algernon Ashton had a "come-back." He said that during his four years' retirement, not a week passed and often not a day, but he thought of some subject on which he wanted to write to the Editor!

The surprising thing is that more people do not adopt this hobby. They can be specialists like Mr. Ashton who usually wrote about the neglected graves of great people; or they can be like Mr. Phillips whose "enormous range of knowledge" astonished even Mr. Ashton. They can join the ranks of the letter-writers who put other people right—the people who want to substitute the daffodil for the leek as the national emblem of Wales. They can be among the defenders of old cottages in danger of demolition, or of pigeons round St. Paul's. They can be of the agitators—of reforms of any kind, whether it is street numbers instead of names, or the proper way to cross the road. Or they can merely give information when people ask the Editor how to cure smoky chimneys.

The secret of getting letters accepted by the Editor, in the opinion of Mr. B. Simmons, Jr., of London, who has had some thousands published, is brevity.

The kind of letters in any newspaper reflect the kind of readers. The first Earl of Birkenhead wrote that he was holding up a "Mirror to the Past" when he gathered together the "Five Hundred Best English Letters," and newspaper letter-writers are holding up a mirror to our own time. By the ideals they uphold, by the wrongs they condemn, by the new theories they put forward in their letters to the Editor, you can judge what kind of people we are.

P. S.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Aid for Christian German Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

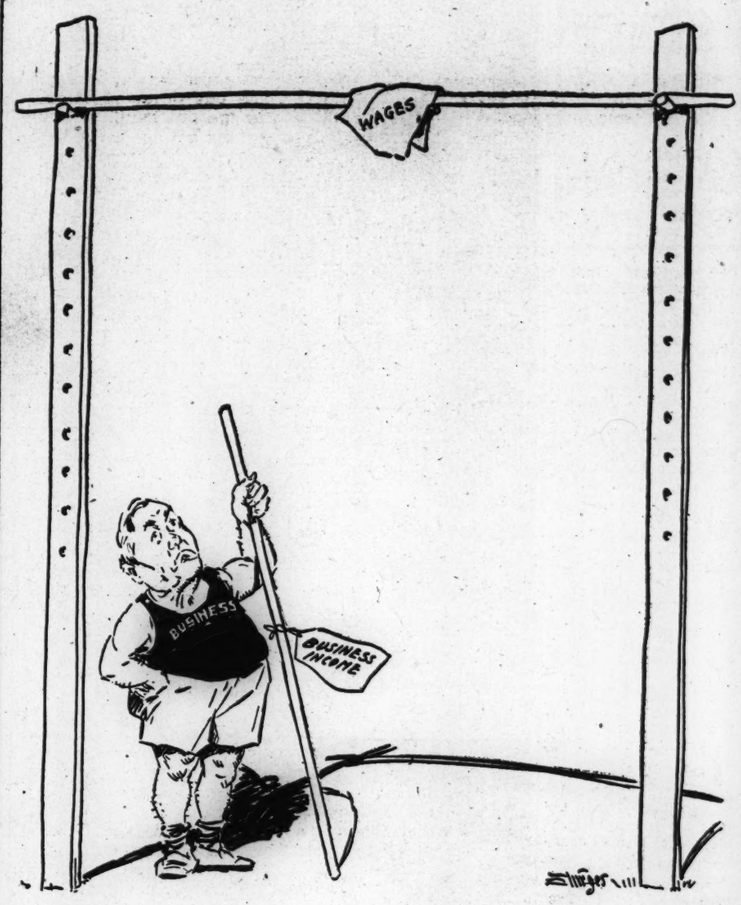
By reason of newspaper reports and headlines, particularly the latter, there has developed in this country a feeling that the problems growing out of Nazi persecution in Germany have been largely and peculiarly Jewish. Now that Naziism has spread to Austria, a similar feeling is growing up about the Austrian refugee. To many persons the term, "Christian refugee," is strangely unfamiliar. This should not be, for actually there are many Christian refugees from Germany as there undoubtedly will be from Austria.

To answer this we must turn to the figures. The pre-Hitler Jewish population of Germany was 550,000, thus setting a high for the total possible German-Jewish refugees. Against this, there are in Germany hundreds of thousands of so-called "non-Aryan" Christians who are potential refugees. This number includes liberals, Socialists, and Christians of Jewish ancestry—that is, persons or families who have lived as Christians for many years but who have been technically declared Jews by the Nazi race laws.

The American Committee for Christian German Refugees, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, was created by a group of American churchmen so that American Christians could show their Christianity to their fellow men of Germany, and now of Austria. It is not our desire to over-dramatize the plight of the refugee, but we do want to present the picture of the Christian refugee in its proper perspective so that those desirous of doing their part in helping these unfortunates may know of their plight and act accordingly. The work of the American Committee for Christian German Refugees is purely humanitarian. We are not seeking in any way to influence the political situation in Germany.

JAMES M. SPEERS, Chairman,
American Committee for Christian German Refugees.
New York.

A Longer and Stronger Pole Needed



By a Staff Artist

Europe's Highest Parish

IT TAKES a church to make a full-fledged village, and the highest parish village of Europe is claimed to be Ober-Gurgl at the top of the Ötztal in the Austrian Tyrol. A few unspired hamlets may climb still higher but no community with a regularly used house of worship is quite so near the sky. Such, at any rate, is Ober-Gurgl's claim and I have never seen the claim disputed. At an altitude of 6,300 feet it is buried in snow eight months of every twelve and snow is sometimes on the ground even in midsummer. The ice-bound majesty of this uppef Gurgl is beyond describing in words. A hundred glaciers, a hundred alpine lakes, a hundred mountains over 10,000 feet are claimed for it by the local prospectus, and my eyes, which were my personal prospectus, substantiated what I had read.

On a hot day of July I descended from an Innsbruck express at Ötztal station and finding no bus connection I walked through the Waldweg, a distance of four miles, to the village of Ötz. Tiny streams, so frigid that when I thrust my hand in them the water seemed to close on my wrist like a vise, ran cheerfully through the forest beside my path but this only emphasized that the day was hot. Staying my hunger somewhat with wild forest strawberries that grew in profusion I was reluctant to leave this bosky paradise, but the garden restaurant of the "Three Moors" in Ötz proved also a perfect defense against too much sunshine and there I sat me down to a Schnitzel mit Geröstetem. In so doing I fell in with some Americans who were driving a Buick to Europe's highest parish and I was fortunate in being invited to join them.

* * *

The car had a Spanish name, José, but thoughts of mild Iberia did not frighten its cylinders from attempting the rather hazardous climb to Ober-Gurgl. We motored leisurely for about an hour through luxuriant meadows and deep forests, then a more rugged region of dark defiles and towering mountains to Zwieselstein. "Thus far shall you roll and no farther," the highway seemed to say to the swarthy José. The porter of the Gasthof Post put the same thought into vigorous voice. Surveying the car with practiced eye, he announced in a tone of finality, "Das geht nicht! Small cars can make Ober-Gurgl with difficulty. Your Buick is too wide and it has too long a wheelbase. It is impossible. You must climb on foot." But José's master had a touching confidence in his car's capacity to do anything he required of it. He argued with the porter and finally downed his objections by sheer force of personality. "But you'll have to sign a paper taking full responsibility," said the latter, as his parting shot to the parley. "It costs three schillings and will be your permission to go ahead and try it."

The paper was produced at the Kasse, we signed it, paid our fee for folly, and pushed ahead on what the document referred to as "ein primitiver schmaler Gemeindeweg" and what Baedeker more bluntly calls a "cart-track." It was a ride to make the heart pound. The driver, his neck thrust out of the window like a turtle from its shell, watched the slowly revolving tires skirt the edge of the abyss. I, on the other side, watched our fenders graze the cliff. We had not inches but millimeters between us and disaster. José made the grade, however, and made the descent the next day, so the story is guaranteed a happy ending.

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There are two Gurgls, a lower and an upper. Unter-Gurgl is of little distinction but Ober-Gurgl is an amazing picture of comfortable assurance amid Tyrolean sublimities. All the houses of the highest parish are numbered individually (there are no streets but only a green meadow on which the chalets grow at random) and we came to anchor in Haus 22, paying thirty cents apiece for good simple lodging. Said a sign on each door in a language presumed by our Gurgler hosts to be English: "Respect! Please according to 10 hours in the evening make rest." We dined and gladly made rest before ten hours, conserving our strength for a climb to one of the glaciers next morning.

Our waking moments in this rarified spot of earth were moments never to be forgotten. On a grassy ledge of the Pilstin we lay on the green rim of oblivion above a vast ravine whose bottom we could not see and there sang many a song of college days garnished with dubious harmonies and swipes of the type supposed to be born in barber shops. Ice was all about us and above us, for the world seemed most reluctant to stop soaring toward the stratosphere. The heat of yesterday's Ötztal was a curious and incredible dream. There seemed nothing in the universe but grimly inching masses of ice, and gray mountains of rock shaking the snow from sleek shoulders.

A half turn and a look down-valley revealed, however, that the highest parish still bore witness to softer things. On its brave green carpet far below Ober-Gurgl reposed in reassuring somnolence and there—bless our stars—reposed the faithful José, a small mechanical beetle beneath the jutting eaves of Doll House Twenty-Two.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

Parole and Punishment

TWO hundred years of practice have proved that punishment alone does not act as a deterrent to crime any more than electrocution prevents murder. And now parole, a comparatively new concept, has been consistently made the scapegoat for the failure of our outmoded penological system. . . . In the interests of society it is essential that prisoners who return to the community should not revert to crime. Strict parole supervision is the most effective safeguard. But parole cannot function as it should until our outdated penal system—which in most instances fails to rehabilitate—is modernized, and a scientifically conceived correctional process . . . is adopted, and adequate provisions are made to supervise parolees. Furthermore, the community must realize that the released prisoner is still part of the social scheme and must be allowed to engage in honest work.—Lewis E. Lawes, in *Harper's Magazine*, New York.

True Tolerance

WE SHOULD by all means follow earnestly the truth as we see it, but we must make room for the insight and vision of other men. True tolerance is born, not of indifference, but of faith in the greatness of life, of the conviction that whatsoever is of God cannot fail.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal*.

The Wide Horizon

Marking Time in Shanghai

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

THE prevailing feeling among Shanghai Americans and other foreigners may be summed up in two words—"What next?" There can be few spots in the world today where events, mostly of disconcerting nature, have piled in more thick and fast than during the period since last August when crisis broke into three months of constant warfare along the International Settlement and French Concession boundaries, followed by a longer and in some senses almost more harrowing period of virtual Japanese military occupation entailing an incredible number of "incidents" great and small.

That war should have come again to Shanghai in the first place was almost beyond belief. Only five years before, the "Shanghai war of 1932" had provided an astonishing chapter of local history which no one believed could ever be repeated—let alone be repeated so soon, and on a scale making the first affair seem like a mere rehearsal.

But come it did, with a fury and devastating force which wiped out (among other things) more than half of all China's industries, thick-clustered about Shanghai and in the area between Shanghai and Nanking.

At any rate it was confidently presumed by everybody that when the fighting finally ended, for whatever reason, that would mean the end of the trouble in virtually all respects—the end of trouble and the beginning of peaceful rehabilitation. Yet nothing of the sort occurred, and the fact still seems quite beyond credence.

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With the gradual and stubborn withdrawal or escape into foreign areas (for internment) of the last Chinese troops, it speedily became apparent that there might as well be continued warfare from the standpoint of those who wanted to get back into the former battlefield areas and recover their property, reoccupy their premises, or start rebuilding. By the middle of November it should have been possible for noncombatants to venture into the districts to the north, west, and south of the foreign territories; but the Japanese Army was in occupation (with the navy in charge of a large slice of the International Settlement north of the Soochow Creek), and grim Japanese sentries with fixed bayonets held the barriers against neutrals as they had previously confronted the Chinese soldiers.

Christmas or New Year, it was confidently assumed, must certainly mean the end of such pointless obduracy; but these seasons came and went with no sign of any change save a gradual and grudging relaxation of restrictions in the northern Settlement areas which, from any viewpoint of legality, should have been freely open at all times. The only excuse for any such occupation was the simple argument of force majeure, and this was put forward in company with frequent menacing public utterances by General Matsui and other Japanese chieftains.

With the withdrawal of General Matsui in February and his replacement by General Hata, less a politician and more a disciplinarian, it was at least hoped that the ugly temper of the sentries and other Japanese forces might be modified. Foreigners were being allowed to get into the outside areas, though still very grudgingly and on difficult terms (such as a 6 p. m. curfew in the Hungjao residential district west of the foreign areas which effectively prevented anyone from wanting to return to homes there). They were allowed to go—but day by day, more "incidents" of assaults upon foreigners by Japanese uniformed men and civilians were reported.

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Even the passage of the Garden Bridge, at the end of the famed Bund and within the Settlement linking Central (business) district with such north of the Creek areas as Hongkew and Yangtzepoo, has been an ordeal. The Japanese had sentries at the middle and northern ends of the bridge and not only were Chinese—who in any event could go over only with Japanese permits—compelled to bow low and doff their hats, but in many cases similar treatment was accorded Americans, Britons and others. These of course resented any necessity for according the Japanese a degree of politeness, amounting in their eyes to obsequious deference, not required by their own armed forces.

Finally came the installation of puppet governments, of which the more conspicuous and obnoxious was the municipal Ta Tao (Great Way) regime, which promptly slapped taxes upon some forty articles and collected as these things, including vegetables, fuel, gasoline and other essentials, were taken past the barriers into the foreign areas. What is more, in the case of cotton and other goods desired by the Japanese it was found impossible to bring them in from the producing districts west of the city even by payment of the tax if they were brought by foreigners in trucks rather than by peasants carrying small quantities on poles.

Shanghai residents desire not to be unreasonable. They demand no gunboat policies from their home governments. But they want the right to live and they feel that the Japanese should recognize there is a common need for restoring normal living conditions to this great port.